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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1873. NO. 158.

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## FIRST EDITION.

### HARRISBURG.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

**The General Appropriation Bill Considered—Relief Measure for the Liquor Interest—Reduction of Taxation—The Screen Bill Discussed—Union Bridge Act Signed by the Governor.**

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 13, 1873.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

The House spent the entire day on the Appropriation bill. The Pittsburgh delegation got in the one hundred thousand dollars for the Western University, ten thousand to the Homœopathic Hospital, and five thousand to the Sheltering Arms. At half past five the bill had been gone through with, when the public calendar was taken up, and the county of Minnesota debated till seven o'clock.

**Relief for the Liquor Interests.**

A bill will be introduced next week to release all parties in cities and counties which vote "no license" from any agreements made with other parties prior to the passage of the Local Option law, for supplies or rent, and which cannot then be carried out.

At the night session the Centennial bill was the special order.

**SENATE.**

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Warfel—Act relating to the purchase and sale of real estate by building and loan associations.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia—To authorize the Auditor General to appoint an Inspector of Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. Humphreys—Supplement to Allegheny Fee bill.

Mr. McClure—To allow a charge of interest not exceeding ten per cent.

**The Reduction of Taxes.**

The act repealing personal tax and taxes on manufacturing and railroad companies being under consideration, it was amended by Mr. Wallace, that the corporations being benefited by the repeal should reduce their tolls for freights in an amount equal to the proposed reduction. The bill, after being debated at length, was referred to Finance Committee. The proposed bill, it is said, will reduce the taxes one and a half millions dollars from the interests named in the bill.

**The Screen Bill**

was considered until adjournment. The penal clause was stricken out. Senator Humphreys made an eloquent speech in favor of the bill.

**Second Ball Recalled.**

Mr. Warfel, by request of the Pittsburgh Board of Control, had an act relating to the election of School Directors recalled from the Governor.

**Bridge Bill Signed.**

The Union Bridge bill was signed by the Governor this morning, and a certified copy taken home by H. M. Long, Esq.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1873.

The Apportionment Committee in the House reported the Apportionment bill to-day, just as I sent it to you. There is the usual amount of dissent, but it is not loud or angry, and the indications are that the bill will go through without much variation.

The Appropriation bill, a copy of which I sent you, will come up in a day or two. It is overburdened with appropriations for illegitimate objects, and will require considerable pruning. As the bill now stands it appropriates, in round numbers, $4,000,000; the reduction of the public debt will take $2,000,000; and there are bills pending or passed appropriating $100,000 for a new Insane Hospital in the northwest; $500,000 for the Centennial; $75,000 for Somerset; Constitutional Convention, $300,000; for fish dams, $30,000; expenses of inauguration and burial of Geary, $10,000; extending the public grounds, $60,000; for repairs at Pennsylvania Lunatic Asylum, $25,000; Williamsport riots, $25,000—in all, $7,125,000. The bill, however, before it gets through the House, will be increased at least $400,000—making $7,500,000; and at the same time there is a bill pending and likely to pass cutting off the personal tax, and the tax on gross receipts and net earnings, bringing down the revenue over a million. The total receipts last year were $7,150,000; say they are reduced to $6,000,000, and we have a prospective revenue of $6,000,000 and aff appropriation of $7,900,000, or $1,900,000 more than we have got. It is clear that we must either shut off the appropriation bill or postpone the reduction of taxation. As the latter will be most acceptable to the public, the House may as well address itself to the task of cutting the State's coat according to its cloth.

In the Senate, to-day, the public calendar was taken up and disposed of, and has got through his Fish bill. It appropriates $30,000 to make the experiment, in 1873 or 1874, of stocking the Susquehanna and its tributaries with migratory fish, and if the experiment succeeds, $50,000 more is appropriated for further experiments in the other streams of the State in 1875. The money is to be expended by three Commissioners to be named by the Governor.

Mr. Wallace's bill to repeal the personal tax came up in its order, and the section was adopted, after which Mr. Strang offered two additional sections, repealing the tax on net earnings and gross receipts. The bill was then postponed until to-morrow, in order to have the amendments printed. The amendments seem likely to prevail. The bill, as proposed to be amended, stands as follows:

AN ACT to repeal the State tax on horses, mules, cattle, trades, occupations and professions.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That so much of the parts of laws now in force in this Commonwealth under and by virtue of which taxes for State purposes are levied and assessed upon trades, occupations, mules, and meat cattle, shall be and they are hereby repealed so far as they give authority to impose State taxes on the same; provided, that this act shall not take effect until the next meeting of the Board of Revenue Commissioners of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Strang offered to amend the bill by adding the following new sections, viz:

SEC. 2. That so much of the eighth section of the act entitled "An act to revise, amend and consolidate the several laws relating to corporations, brokers and bankers," approved May 1, 1868, as imposes a tax upon the net earnings or income of incorporated companies liable to such tax on capital stock, after the fourth section of said act, and the same is hereby repealed, and exempted from and after the first day of November, A. D. 1872.

*Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to release any taxes which may accrue to the first day of November aforesaid, nor in any way to affect suits heretofore or hereafter instituted in the name of the Commonwealth for the collection of such taxes and the penalties and interest attached thereto; nor to release private bankers, individuals or incorporated companies having no taxable capital stock for such purposes, the section hereby repealed, shall continue in full force and effect.

SEC. 3. That so much of the eighth section of the act last aforesaid as imposes a tax upon the gross receipts of railroad, canal and transportation companies be and the same is hereby repealed, said repeal to take effect from and after the first day of July next: *Provided*, That any company which has been exempt from the tax on tonnage by any special law, shall be liable to and pay the tax of three-fourths of one per centum upon their gross receipts; and that this act shall not be construed to release any taxes upon gross receipts accruing prior to the first day of July next, nor in any way to affect suits heretofore or hereafter instituted in the name of the Commonwealth for the collection of such taxes and the penalties and interest attached thereto.

Among the other public bills acted on was one to repeal the Borough act of Buckalew, establishing cumulative voting and substituting a plan for electing borough councilmen on the minority representation plan, three councilmen to be elected each year, to serve two years, and no voter to vote for more than two. Mr. Humphreys moved to strike out all that part establishing minority representation, so as simply to repeal the Buckalew act. On this motion the vote was, yeas 13, nays 12; and on a subsequent motion to postpone the bill the vote was, yeas 13, nays 14. The bill then passed to third reading. It is a healthy sign of the times that men are seen to be getting over the sickly sentimentality affected by such mock statesmen as Buckalew, and which has afflicted us with such vagaries as cumulative voting. That quack nostrum was as popular as sugar coated pills, for a while; but like all other specifics, it has had its day. People are getting back, and none too soon, to the old, but fundamental idea of free government that the majority shall rule.

The other public bills acted on are not of much importance, and their titles sufficiently indicate their purpose. The Governor sent in two veto messages to-day, one vetoing the Hoboken bank of Pittsburgh, for the reasons set forth in the veto of the Woods' Run bank, and one vetoing a bill which authorized common carriers to sell all unclaimed goods without bodies and whenever they pleased. The Governor treats this very properly, as a bill to confiscate, without a hearing, all baggage and parcels that go astray or get lost, through the mismanagement, often, of the common carriers themselves, and he declines to sign a bill giving this summary process.

Several bank bills were recalled from the Governor, and this is now in order all the time, in both Houses. Mr. Playford amended two of his bank bills thus recalled, to-day, by adding a new section authorizing the banks to charge whatever rates of interest may be fixed, now or hereafter, by law, and in that shape they go back to the Governor. SPECIAL.

## CASUALTIES.

**Killed While Felling a Tree.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHARLESTON, IND., March 13, 1873.

Madison Borke, living near Poplar Grove, Howard county, Indiana, was instantly killed, March 12th, while felling a tree.

**A Chapter of Accidents.**

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—To-day the horses in one of the wagons of the Great Eastern Circus ran off while the procession was passing through the streets, throwing the driver, named James Barbee, to the ground and dragging him some distance. When taken up he was insensible and died in fifteen minutes. The horses dashed on up the street, running over a boy named George Zolerod, six years old, killed him instantly; knocked down an old man, name unknown, dislocating his shoulder, and otherwise seriously injuring him. It is reported that the victim of the falling tent pole on Monday night died to-day in the upper part of the city.

## XLIII CONGRESS.

### The Senate in Extra Session.

**Further Discussion of the Case of Senator Caldwell.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1873.

Mr. MCCREERY, at his own request, was excused from serving on the committees of Public Buildings and Agriculture.

Mr. WEST offered a resolution to pay Messrs. Ray and McMillan, respectively applying for seats from Louisiana, the compensation for the unexpired term ending March 4, 1873.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution, which was referred, restricting from the reporter's gallery all those not entitled to seats there in the Senate.

By a vote of twenty to thirty-one it was decided not to receive petitions, as the present was a session for Executive purposes.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses was ordered to be continued and authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Caldwell case.

Mr. ALCORN, a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, offered a resolution that Alexander Caldwell be expelled from his seat in the Senate. He said he introduced this resolution with a view of saving time, as the rules required it to lie over one day. But in introducing it he did not abandon the report of the committee on the resolution now pending, which declared that Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to the seat he now occupies.

Mr. LOGAN said there was a desire on the part of some Senators to inflict a vital blow on the Senator before the argument is concluded. Had the senate risen to so high a degree of purity that it was necessary to brand Caldwell as a scoundrel and villain? No one would deny that his conduct here had been as proper as that of any other Senator. Mr. Logan further examined the testimony, showing that as against Caldwell it was unworthy of belief. In response to Mr. Stewart, Mr. Logan said there was no testimony that Caldwell ever offered a dollar to any man to vote for him, except hearsay statement, which was shown to be unworthy of belief. The charge of bribery was mere inference.

Mr. ALCORN asserted the testimony against Caldwell was incontrovertible, and that the Senate was insulted by the sending here of a Senator chosen under such influences. He offered a resolution to the effect that the Senate has power under the Constitution to reject any Senator elect, provided it be shown to its satisfaction that the election is tainted with fraud, and asked that it lie over.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM contended that the means used by Caldwell were corrupt and against public policy, and should make his election void. For one sum of money to Carney, which was admitted by Caldwell, was as much a wrong as if it had been directly used to bribe a voter. (Mr. Buckingham) would vote for the resolution, because of a sense of public duty. If the Senate should not condemn this arrangement, then all honor and honesty would be stamped on every election, no matter how tainted the means used to secure it, and this would be stricken a blow at the honor and dignity of the American Senate, which would be robbed of the respect and confidence of the people.

The Senate, without further action on the subject, went into Executive session and soon afterwards adjourned.

## CRIMES.

**Escaped Murderer Recaptured.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, O., March 13, 1873.

Wm. Spayd, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in December last, and broke jail January 15th, was recaptured this morning at the house of his uncles, J. and L. Spayd, on Main street, by officer C. W. Page, and Sheriff Wilson, and lodged in his old quarters.

**Convicted of Burglary.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, March 13, 1873.

Lewis Grigsby was found guilty of burglary by a jury to-day, and will go to the Penitentiary.

**Case of John J. Mair—Arrested.**

FORT WAYNE, IND., March 15.—The case of John J. Mair, Trustee of this township, who has been on trial before the County Commissioners, for alleged frauds in his report, has excited much interest for its importance, and the Commissioners have reserved their decision for a day or two so that they can examine their vouchers.

A man was arrested here to-night in accordance with the following dispatch from Burlington, Iowa: Arrest Ismael Fritchman and hold for requisition. Signed Wm. Sheffair, Sher.ff. No particulars.

## THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday, in Gulf States, easterly winds and increasing cloudiness. For South Atlantic States, easterly winds and partly cloudy weather, with possibly rain on Carolina coasts. For Middle and East Atlantic coasts, northeast winds, veering to southwest, with partly cloudy weather and rising temperature. For lower Lake and Ohio valleys and upper weather. For upper lakes and Missouri valley, falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The various Republican State Associations have completed their arrangements for the grand National Union Ball, at the inauguration ball building, in Washington City, on the 25th inst.

Ketdama, a Japanese law student in Washington, has been elected to Deacon's orders by the Baltimore Methodist Conference, and admitted to full connection. He will work as a missionary.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives rejected the Woman's Suffrage resolution by a vote of 142 to 88.

Dr. George A. Doherty, Coroner of Hamilton county, Ohio, died yesterday of disease of the stomach.

In the New York Assembly, yesterday, it was resolved to begin the Erie investigation immediately. While the Appropriation bill was being considered, a resolution amending the law so as to prohibit the distribution of money to academies under sectarian or denominational control was lost by a vote of 57 to 58.

The Coroner's Jury on the deaths caused by the recent Hanover street, Boston, fire, declare the building to have been faulty and unsafe in construction, and that the passage for egress were entirely inadequate for the protection of life in case of fire.

The jury suggest that the city government and others having authority see that all buildings used for mechanical purposes, be so altered or to be stored combustible materials, be thoroughly inspected, and provisions made for the protection of life, so that a similar calamity may not be repeated.

Ogle, the counterfeiter, arrested at Philadelphia, Wednesday, was committed in default of $5,000 bail.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention yesterday nominated Henry Howard for Governor, Charles C. Vanzandt for Lieutenant Governor, Joshua M. Addeman for Secretary of State, Willard Sayles for Attorney General, and Samuel Clark for General Treasurer. No resolutions were passed.

A fire at Tuscola, Illinois, Tuesday night, caused by the explosion of a lamp, destroyed property to the amount of $100,000, constituting a large part of the business portion of the town.

The Clergymen's Life Insurance Association of Williamsport, Pa., has published resolutions sympathizing with Father Stacks in his movement against the absolute power of American bishops, which they regard as involving all general citizens' interest, and hail it as the dawn of a new era which will liberalize the Catholic Church so as to place her within the limits of the evangelizing fraternity. The publication excites much comment.

A Vigilance Committee is said to be organizing in New York.

The argument in the appeal of Stokes, Fisk's murderer, will not be heard until April 20th. Unless a couple of commutations of sentence should be received from the Governor, Stokes will be placed in charge of the deputy sheriffs to-day.

The Eastern Railway Association, composed of representatives of all Eastern and Middle States, having for its object the settlement of a mutual course in cases of patents used by the several companies, is holding meetings in Buffalo.

Phebe A. Lowrie has been awarded by a New York Superior Court jury $20,000 damages from Andrew B. Chamber for breach of promise.

Col. Theodore Tyrer, member of the firm of Root & Tyrer, druggists at Buffalo, N. Y., has been arrested, committed to jail, charged with forgeries to the amount of $30,000. Several leading banks have been victimized. Tyrer declares his innocence.

Robert M. Douglas, eldest son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, was yesterday confirmed as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of North Carolina. Douglas was until recently Private Secretary to President Grant.

Three London detectives arrived at New York from Ottawa Wednesday night, with instructions to interrupt the arrival of an agent with some part of the proceeds of the Franklin robbery, destined for the Bank of England. They hope to arrest a person implicated in the frauds, whose arrival is daily expected.

Major General McDowell arrived at Key West on Wednesday from Havana, where he had been for some days. He soon afterwards left for Tortugas, from whence he returned yesterday morning, and went the troops, and at noon left for Jacksonville.

Governor Beveridge has refused to interfere in the case of George Driver, who is sentenced to be hanged in Chicago to-day, and the execution will take place in the County Jail between twelve o'clock noon and two P. M. The doomed man accepts his fate very quietly.

The Alps, the first boat of the season, arrived at Peoria yesterday morning from St. Louis, and reports the Illinois clear of ice from Grafton to Peoria.

Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, yesterday appointed and the Senate confirmed the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners: H. D. Cook, of McLean county; John M. Pierce, of Madison, and David A. Brown, of Sangamon.

The Cuban General Rubalcaba, recently captured by the Spanish troops, was executed on the morning of the 6th inst. at Puerto Principe. Several engagements with the rebels are reported in the Central Department.

Congressman Wells, of St. Louis, is preparing to get up a convention to be composed of Congressmen from the Mississippi valley, to be held at St. Louis some time in May. The object being to promote the national interests of those portions of the West and South watered by the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Last Sunday morning Kera Cleaner, about eighteen years old, near Nolyna station, Hardin county, Ky., was instantly killed by a shot fired by a companion, remonstrated with his father for checking a younger brother. The old man seized a shovel to strike him, when Ezra struck him on the head with a board, injuring him so badly that he died the same evening.

The steamship Westphalia, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

Wagner, the alleged murderer, was yesterday taken from Saco and lodged in the Portland, New Hampshire, jail. A demonstration against him was made by railroad laborers at the depot, which was resisted by officers, who quickly removed him to a safe distance.

The developments in the Falls City Tobacco bank robbery in Louisville are now estimated at $300,000. The bank and depositors to-day will probably offer a reward of $50,000 for the capture of the burglars and recovery of the property.

Joseph J. Jaggers, aged twenty years, formerly of Honesville, Kentucky, was killed in Evansville about noon yesterday, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

The New Philadelphia Postoffice.

Pittsburgh Site Commissioners

CHANGES IN COLLECTORS.

The Resignation of Boutwell.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW WAR VESSELS.

Returning "Back Pay" Dodge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1873.

**The Philadelphia Postoffice.**

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved the report of the Board of Commissioners, consisting of Stephen A. Caldwell, President; Thomas A. Scott, Joseph Patterson, Gen. Geo. Cadwallader, J. Gillingham Fell, Seth J. Comley, John W. Forney, Charles Borie and H. H. Bingham, Secretary, appointed some time since to select a site for the erection of a new postoffice in Philadelphia. The site chosen is Ninth and Chestnut streets, now occupied by the University buildings. Mr. Bingham, the Secretary of the Board, who arrived in the city to-day with the report, also handed to the Secretary of the Treasury a certified copy of the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania allowing the National government to condemn property in the vicinity in accordance with the laws of the State. This act enables the government to acquire the adjacent property, which will give the office a front on Market as well as Chestnut street. The action of the Secretary of the Treasury decides the question in favor of a new building. Mr. Mullet, the Supervising Architect, will proceed immediately to prepare the plans for the proposed office. The work will begin as soon as the plans are completed. It is stated that the foundations will be well advanced by next fall.

**The Pittsburgh Site Commissioners.**

The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to the Supervising Architect a number of names submitted by General Negley of gentlemen from which a Board of Commissioners will be composed to determine upon a site for the proposed public buildings at Pittsburgh. The names will be announced in a few days.

**Collector Appointments.**

There is no intent of making any change in the Collector of Internal Revenue at Pittsburgh. It is now understood that the bulk of the appointments contemplated to the collectorships under the provisions of the bill abolishing the office of Assessor have been made.

**Boutwell's Resignation.**

Secretary Boutwell received information today that the messenger bearing his official notification and credentials left Boston last week, and will arrive here to-night. The Secretary has prepared his letter of resignation, and will hand it to the President at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. It will take effect immediately, and it is the intention of the Secretary to take a rest before he seeks any official employment. He now proposes to present himself to the Senate on Saturday. The Secretary visited the Senate to-day, and in conversation mentioned his desire to take his seat before the adjournment. A successor will be immediately appointed, as the moment Mr. Boutwell takes the oath as Senator there is a vacancy in the office of the Treasury. There is no change in the opinion as to the successor, though the competition is so great for the Assistant Secretaryship that it is not at all improbable that a person not yet mentioned will be taken up to determine the contest.

**The New War Vessels.**

The Chief Engineer of the Navy has prepared advertisements, which will be made public to-morrow, asking for proposals for the construction of the engines for the eight monitor vessels of war authorized by the late Congress.

**Making Cheap Capital.**

Some members of Congress are trying to make a little capital by deceiving the people in regard to the return of their back pay to the Treasury. Several of this class have written letters to the Secretary of the Treasury for publication, of course—in which they request him to cover the amount into the Treasury, well knowing that it has never been drawn out of the Treasury, and that it can only be returned upon their own drafts for the amount payable to the order of the Secretary for deposit to the credit of the government. A less notorious method will be to allow the money to rest in the Treasury.

**No Reduction of Letter Postage.**

There is an impression that the proposed reduction of letter postage to two cents was passed by the last Congress. No such action was taken. In regard to the proposition to newspaper postage at the office of publication embraced in the Postal Appropriation bill, it may be stated that the present law requiring prepayment at the office of delivery is still in force. The Postmaster-General will, however, issue instructions embodying these points.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1873.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.**

Among the appointments sent to the Senate yesterday were the following for postmasters: H. W. Remington, Elyria, O; Thos. W. Collier, Coshocton, O; B. B. Newark, O; Henry Stevenson, Greeneville, O; John J. Karnew, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**CADET AT LARGE.**

The President has designated, for appointment a Cadet Midshipman at large Frank Crockey, of Iowa, son of the late Brigadier General of volunteers M. M. Crockey, formerly of Dubuque, Iowa.

**LEGAL TENDERS.**

The outstanding Legal Tender notes to-day are $357,069,426.

## FIRE AT PARKERSBURG.

**Block of Stores and Methodist Church and Parsonage Destroyed — Loss $80,000.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 13, 1873.

Another very destructive fire broke out in this place this evening, destroying a block of stores on Market street, in the best business part of the city. The fire originated in the back part of J. W. Dent's feed store, and was first discovered about seven o'clock. For a long time water could not be had for the city fire engine, and nothing could be done to prevent the spread of the flames, and the fire soon became unmanageable. As the block was mostly of wooden buildings, it quickly became a prey to the flames, and in about two hours was totally destroyed. Great efforts were made to save the beautiful M. E. church, that stood on the north side of the square, but it and the parsonage alongside were destroyed. The spire, the highest in the city, burned to a skeleton, and stood erect like a monument of gold wire, and then gradually swayed over and fell into the street below, presenting a beautiful sight to the last. The organ, a large number of the parsonage was for a time in danger, but the wind blowing in an opposite direction aided the exertions of the firemen in saving them. Several other houses and the First Presbyterian church, some distance from the scene, caught fire from the flying embers, driven by a strong breeze all over the upper part of the city, but were each saved by prompt attention. In fact the town was only saved from a greater disaster by the vigilance of a large number of the citizens, who realized the danger and were ready to extinguish every outbreak wherever it appeared. A great crowd reached the scene soon, and working willingly succeeded in saving the greater part of the contents of the stores in the block, of course more or less damaged.

The following is a list of the sufferers: J. W. Mathers, jeweler; J. Kykendall, dry goods; Miss Peyton, millinery; Swearingen, grain and feed store; Martin & Gilbert, general grocers; W. H. Warne & Co., furniture; R. A. Jones, druggist; J. P. Wait, grain, feed and provisions; Mrs. Collins, millinery; J. D. Berry, brewery house; the M. E. church and parsonage. The two latter buildings were insured for $5,000, which is about one-sixth. Most of the other buildings were insured, and at high premiums, owing to their inflammable character. The loss cannot be less than eighty thousand dollars.

## FIRES.

**Large Distillery Burned—Loss $55,000.**

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—The large rectifying establishment of W. L. Waller & Son was burned down to-night. The fire caught about three o'clock from the vapor escaping from a safety column in the still coming in contact with the blaze of a lamp which exploded, the flames spread throughout the house instantly. The house and contents were entirely destroyed. It is said it was the best equipped rectifying house in the country. About 25,000 gallons of spirits were burned. Waller's loss is estimated by himself at $55,000; insurance $37,000, will recommence immediately, causing no delay in their business.

**Spring Valley Village Threatened with Destruction.**

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Private advices from Spring Valley village, seven miles above Xenia, on the railroad, reports that Barrett & Walters's warehouse was burned, and the fire spreading, threatening destruction to the town. The fire started near midnight.

**Serious Affray at Lake City, Florida.**

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Attorney General has received the following telegram:

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 11, 1873.

*Hon. George H. Williams:* A serious affray has occurred at Lake City, Florida. The Postmaster and county officers have been driven from the town. Am making an investigation in connection with the District Attorney, United States Marshal and Commissioner. The ringleader has been arrested. Will report in a few days. [Signed]

H. C. WHITLEY, Chief United States S. S.

## OAKES AMES AT HOME.

### Complimentary Reception by Friends and Neighbors.

### His Speech on the Occasion.

NORTH EASTON, MASS., March. 13.—A complimentary reception and dinner was given to Hon. Oakes Ames by his townsmen and their ladies, to the number of three hundred and fifty, in Ames School house, this evening. Dr. Geo. B. Cogswell presided, and when the cloth was removed, welcomed Mr. Ames to his home with a brief speech, highly laudatory of his course and expressive of continued confidence in his honor and integrity. He announced that the demonstration was made irrespective of party, and he felt that he expressed the sentiment of all when he said that while others sought to cast a stigma upon their representative's fair name and reputation, his constituents had always looked upon him as "That noblest work of God, an honest man." He closed with the sentiment: "The Hon. Oakes Ames—like gold from the crucible, he has passed through the fiery ordeal and come out brighter and purer."

Mr. Ames responded as follows: My friends and neighbors—I should be less than human not to be gratified and happy at this great gathering of my constituents to show their confidence and faith in my honor, truth and integrity. I am not in the habit of speech making, as you all well know. I have, as you are aware, been the principal subject of abuse for the past six months. The press of the country has been full of what has been called "The Credit Mobilier scandal." The whole offense, if offense it can be called, is in selling $16,000 of stock to eleven members of Congress at the same price I paid for it, and at the same price I sold the same stock to others; and if the parties purchasing the stock had simply told the truth, and said they had a right to purchase it, that would have been the end of it. But from the fact of their denial the public suspected there must be something criminal in the transaction, and to find out what the crime was, Congress appointed a committee to inquire if Oakes Ames had bribed any member of Congress. The result was the appointment of the notorious Poland Committee. That committee were engaged nearly three months and the result of all their labors was to badly damage the characters of some three high in office for truth and veracity. But the object of the committee, to see if Oakes Ames bribed any member, was admitted not proven. But that committee made the wonderful discovery that I was guilty of selling stock for less than it was worth, but that the parties taking the stock and keeping it were very innocent and that I had extraordinary ability to give men a bribe without their knowing it, and to do their did not know what.

This short speech was received with applause and cheers. Congratulatory speeches followed until eleven o'clock, when the reception ended.

**The New Hampshire Election.**

CONCORD, N. H., March 13.—The latest footing up of the Congressional vote in the First district gives Small, Republican, for Congress between 230 and 240 majority. The other districts are Democratic. Straw's majority for Governor is between 300 and 400.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 13.—Leading Republicans here this evening claim the election of Austin F. Pike, Republican, for Congress, in the second district, over S. N. Bell, Democrat. It is conceded on both sides that the vote is very close and may require the official count to determine the result. The Democrats, however, claim Bell's re-election by a small majority. The latest footings from all the towns but one elect Pike, Republican, by 17 pluralities. The vote stands—Pike, 19,784; Bell, 19,767; scattering, 173.

## Ohio Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias.

DAYTON, OHIO, March 13.—The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Venerable Patriarch, Leander Jones, Wooster; Grand Chancellor, Adam E. Monson, Cincinnati; Vice Chancellor, James W. Swope, Dayton; Grand Recording and Corresponding Scribe, James Dowdall, Columbus; Grand Master of Exchequer, A. L. Harper, Hamilton; Grand Guide, J. Hale Powers, Cincinnati; Grand Inside Steward, G. J. Ecor, Chillicothe; Grand Outside Steward, Thomas A. Crowley, Cincinnati. Supreme Representors, R. B. Jones, Cincinnati, and Henry Clothier, Columbus, Cincinnati is selected as the place of the next annual meeting, March, 1874. The contest for the prize, a beautiful banner, was won by the Columbus lodge.

**The Missouri Senatorial Case.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 13.—The *Democrat's* special from Jefferson City, referring to the meeting alleged to have been held at Governor Hardin's house on Sunday, and which prepared a memorial to Congress asking that Senator Bogy's election be investigated, says: The caucus was composed of friends of Gen. Blair, who desire that the manner of Bogy's election shall be sifted to the bottom. The memorial was sent to Montgomery Blair, who will lay it before the proper committee at Washington. It is said to contain the names of persons who can give information not in evidence before the Legislative Investigation committee.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

**Militia Article Reported—New Rule as to Adoption of Amendments—Consideration of Report on Legislation.**

In the Constitutional Convention, Wednesday, Mr. D. S. Gardner, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Militia, reported the following article, which was laid on the table:

"That the freemen of this Commonwealth shall be armed, organized, and disciplined for its defense, when, and in such manner as may be directed by law, and the Legislature shall provide for maintaining the militia by direct appropriation from the State treasury."

The following additional rule was adopted: "That when any article or articles of amendment proposed to the Constitution shall have received three successive approvals by the Legislature of the Convention, that one-third of all the members of the Convention may require, by yeas and nays, a resolution, in the usual manner, to require the separate and distinct submission to a popular vote of any such article or amendment, or separate articles proposed, and finally passed, as above stated, by the Convention."

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the amendments to section first of the report of the Committee on Legislature, Mr. Armstrong, of Lycoming, in the chair.

Mr. Mann, of Allegheny, replied to the delegate from York, Mr. Black, regarding the charges of fraud against the members of the Legislature at the time of the Kansas-Nebraska legislation.

Messrs. Purviance, Boyd, Darlington and others spoke briefly on the question.

Several amendments were offered and voted down, when the question recurred upon the substitute of Mr. Macfarlane, for section first of the report, which was then disagreed to, but thirty-two delegates voting in the affirmative.

The second section was taken up and discussed. It reads as follows: "Each House shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its members, but contested elections shall be determined by the House in the contest arises in such manner as shall be directed by law, after balloting at least one week in each place."

Mr. J. W. F. White, of Allegheny, objected to investing the judiciary of the State with more power, as proposed by this section. The judiciary of Pennsylvania possesses more power than any other department in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Biddle, of Allegheny, warmly endorsed the position of his colleague, and argued against the section.

Mr. Minor, of Crawford, did not want the judiciary to become a political machine, but he favored the provisions of this section.

Mr. Darlington, of Beaver, said it was the feeling of the people that the judiciary was their last resort for justice in everything pertaining to their interests and liberties, and that the election of the first judges justice would be done in contested elections in the future in the manner it has been done in other cases.

Judge Black, of York, was positive that our judges in this State, and especially in Philadelphia, have generally been fairly and impartially in such cases as have been brought before them. There was always danger that a committee of the Legislature would decide according to their partisan predilections, as had been the case in the famous conclusion arrived at by a Legislative committee.

Mr. Hall's amendment was lost and the section was agreed to.

Section three, relative to the keeping of a journal of proceedings, was adopted.

Section four. That either House shall have power to punish for contempt or disorderly conduct, etc. Adopted.

Section five. That "no law shall be passed except to which the subject thereof shall be expressed in the title, nor revising the reason of the Legislature for its passage; and no bill shall be so altered or amended in either House as to change its original purpose as to change its original purpose;" gave rise to debate, and pending action, the committee rose.

**A Brick Cleaning Machine.**

The expense of brick cleaning with a hatchet the millions of bricks in the burnt district in Boston is an important item in the expense of rebuilding. It is moreover a slow and vexatious process. A machine that will do the work well and expeditiously and cheaply too, is something that is to be desired. Mr. F. M. Schleier, of Knoxville, Tennessee, has lately patented an invention for this purpose, and one of his machines has been built in Boston. The bricks are carried on an apron to a hopper into which they are fed one by one, falling end first. A descending bar pushes the brick through a narrow way surrounded on each side by steel chisels pressed against it by springs, which clean the mortar from the four long sides at once. As soon as it has passed through, a horizontal bar pushes it through another set of chisels which clean the ends and it drops out ready for use. The springs adjust the chisels to the various thicknesses of the bricks. Bats are cleaned except on the ends, as readily as whole bricks. The chisels are so set as to keep themselves ground. The machine is so powerful that an extra thick brick will have a shaving scraped off without stopping it, and so easily run that the work can be done by hand, although the use of power is contemplated. Another advantage is that bricks which would inevitably be broken by a blow on the side are preserved whole. Running at a slow rate, the bricks are cleaned at the rate of thirty-five or forty a minute, which is about as fast as they can be placed in position.

The "Hub" continues to thrive. The exports of Boston since the first of January have been a million and a quarter larger than for the same period last year, and the imports nearly two and a quarter millions larger.

**Sapollo, for House Cleaning.**

Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapollo, for knives and forks.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapollo, for polishing brass, tin, &c.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapollo, for removing spots from marble.
Only 10 cents a cake.
Sapollo, for all cleaning purposes,
Only 10 cents a cake.

**The Banner Baking Powder**

Is unequaled for producing in a few minutes perfectly light, sweet and wholesome biscuits, cakes, puddings, &c. It saves time, and you can use less eggs and shortening, and produce a better result than with any other preparation. Each can contains a measure, and a printed list of receipts goes with it, by following which all mistakes are avoided.

## A CHICAGO MYSTERY.

### How Men Are Entrapped and Murdered.

### THE STORY OF A CLERGYMAN.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 11th.]

A prominent clergyman of this city, not given to sensational announcements, startled his audience Sunday evening, by the following language in his sermon:

"Do you know that there is a place in this very city, hardly wider than one of these aisles, where men are drugged and laid away, that, so bewildered, they may be made to send to a friend here and a friend there for money that they may give it to the men who have entrapped them? Then, at the last, they are tossed out into the street that it may appear as if they had died there suddenly. Can it be that men have become such demons as to drag down those whom they know best? Knowing this, do we need further evidence to show that there are fiends whose only object is to drag men down?"

Believing a clergyman of so high standing would not make so broad and sweeping a charge without some foundation in it, a reporter was directed yesterday to interview him upon the subject. From the information given by entirely reliable gentlemen to whom the clergyman referred the reporter, and whose names are, for obvious reasons, for the present withheld, the following facts were elicited. So far as they refer to the room and building in question, they have been amply verified by a visit of reporters of this paper.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

On Monday last a gentleman doing business at 120 South Clark street, near Washington, was somewhat surprised to receive a note from an acquaintance requesting the loan of ten dollars

# The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1873.


"Results are the best rhetoric," says the Philadelphia *Press*. Very well. Now let that paper practice what it preaches, and cease whining about the welts scored on its back by the Republican party last fall.

Chicago proudly congratulates itself over the fact that the managers of the Vienna International Exposition have applied for a copy of its municipal coat of arms. If furnished, it is understood the device will be a grain bin with a false bottom. Justice rampant.

President Grant is reported to have declared his fixed intention of hereafter making all appointments to Federal positions in the Territories of the United States from the residents thereof, instead of selecting them from importunate politicians of the Eastern States.

Rumors have been current in New York for several days past that Mrs. Putnam, the widow of Albert D. Putnam, who was murdered by Foster, received a large sum of money—$15,000—from the friends of the murderer, for writing to Governor Dix, asking a commutation of the sentence. Mrs. Putnam, who is now at the house of her father, Mr. Scott Smith, in Providence, declines to answer questions as to the truth of these stories.

Ohio has made an important advance in the right direction. In the Legislature of that State a bill prohibiting lotteries and gift-enterprises of every description has just passed by a large majority. During the progress of the bill an amendment to exempt churches and public libraries from its operations was voted down in the most decisive manner. It is quite time that other State Legislatures should provide for the inhibition of this sorry business.

Edmund Burke's idea that the main object of government is to get twelve men into the jury box to try their peer, is being assailed on every hand, in this country and out of it. Sir John Coleridge, the distinguished Attorney General of England, has just given his powerful advocacy to the proposed important changes in the Jury law of that country. He would reduce the traditional twelve to seven, and make a majority vote the verdict. The first step in any reform is to know that something is needed. The rest will follow in time.

A decision of considerable importance to debtors and creditors was rendered a few days ago, in the United States District Court of New Jersey, to the effect that where a man was bankrupt he was not entitled to the five hundred dollars exemption of the United States law, but was entitled to the two hundred dollars allowed by the State law only; not to both the State and National exemption, as that, in some cases, would leave nothing for the creditors. In another case it was decided, as to what property should be restrained under the bankrupt act, that all property must be given into the hands of an assignee, except that amount exempted by the State law, and that the other exemption must come through the order of the Court. It is to be presumed that the same principle applies in other States.

There are grounds for apprehension that the supplemental treaty extending the Mixed Claims Commission, ratified by the Senate a few days ago, will not be acted upon by the Mexican Congress, that body having hastily adjourned, with a view, it is believed, to avoid action. The point in dispute is the desire on our part to throw out the American Apache claim for thirty millions, but to bring in *en masse* the Rio Grande claims, which, Mexico charges, were only gotten up when the United States feared the umpire would decide we were responsible to Mexico for the non-suppression of the Apache raids from Arizona into Sonora. The Mexican authorities express themselves willing to admit Apache and Rio Grande claims before the Mixed Commission, but will not go further than that. The consequence is that the extension will probably fall. Troubles may yet arise.

The unconscionable abuse of the power delegated by the people to Congress, as shown in the recent action of that body concerning the great back-pay steal scheme, has led to the suggestion that the salaries of members of Congress and some other Federal officials shall be fixed by an amendment to the Constitution. Perhaps the worst feature about the grab was that it was cowardly as well as selfish. Congress would never have dared to vote such an increase when its members were about to face the people in a general campaign. It was a miserable piece of business throughout, but we do not think a Constitutional amendment will be required. The people propose to have something to say concerning the matter at the next Congressional election, and we greatly mistake if the public mind and temper if those Representatives who have seen fit to scout the wishes of their constituents in this regard, do not find themselves stranded high and dry on account of it.

Yesterday we presented some striking statistics obtained from advance sheets of the report of the Commissioner of the Census on Manufactures, showing the astonishing growth of our manufacturing industries within the past twenty years, and especially during the last decade. The following is a comparison of the leading figures at the three decennial periods of 1850-60-70:

| | 1850. | 1860. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. establishments | 123,025 | 140,433 | 252,148 |
| No. hands employed | 957,059 | 1,311,246 | 2,053,996 |
| Am't capital | $533,245,331 | $1,009,855,715 | $2,118,538,507 |
| Am't wages | 236,755,454 | 378,678,751 | 775,584,343 |
| Am't male lab | 550,127,923 | 1,031,686,000 | 2,190,492,478 |
| Am't products | 1,019,106,616 | 1,885,861,676 | 4,232,325,443 |

The net per centage of this increase is as follows:

| Increase P cent. from 1850 to 1860. | From 1860 to 1870. |
|---|---|
| Establishments.....14 15-100 P cent. | 79 50-100 P cent. |
| Hands employed.....37 [illegible] | 56 64-100 P cent. |
| Capital.....89 26-100 P cent. | 109 75-100 P cent. |
| Wages.....60 [illegible] | 104 70-100 P cent. |
| Materials.....85 85-100 P cent. | 101 23-100 P cent. |
| Products.....85 05-100 P cent. | 124 43-100 P cent. |

This is a record of development without a parallel in modern history. These marvelous results are, of course, partly the fruit of the unlimited resources of the country; but they are also, to a very great degree, the logical sequence of the protective policy pursued by the government during the greater portion of the period in question. The manufacturing industries of the United States seem now to be based on a solid foundation, and their prosperity is, to a large extent, the prosperity of Pennsylvania and of Pittsburgh.

### DEFEAT OF THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY.

Probably little if any surprise has been excited in any quarter by the failure of the Gladstone Ministry to carry their Irish University bill. Such a result became probable as soon as the fact became known that the Catholic Bishops of Ireland had declared themselves opposed to the measure. The concessions to Catholic sentiment made in the bill were so liberal and extraordinary that Mr. Gladstone no doubt hoped for Archbishop Cullen's approval. It is, however, impossible to believe that his hopes in that direction were very strong, when one recollects with what firmness and ferocity the Ultramontane party in the Catholic Church has everywhere, for some years, upheld those ecclesiastical claims which are wholly incompatible with such a compromise as formed the foundation of Mr. Gladstone's bill. The object of the bill was to place the Catholics and the Protestants of Ireland in precisely the same position as regards the conferring of academic degrees. By it all the colleges in Ireland, the most ancient as well as the most modern, the venerable Trinity College of Dublin as well as the recently founded Queen's University, were merged in a single great university, to which candidates for degrees, of whatever religious faith, were to be admitted on the same terms. And in order to avoid sectarian objections on account of the studies of the institution, neither theology nor ethics nor modern history was to enter into the curriculum.

It must be conceded that by adopting such a scheme of a university as satisfactory the Catholic Bishops would have surrendered views regarding education for which they have always strenuously contended. They have always maintained that a school or a college, in which religion is not taught, is atheistic, and also that priests are the divinely appointed instructors of the people in religion. These doctrines have been affirmed with especial emphasis by the present Pope, and not only in Ireland but in Germany, and the United States, indeed wherever the Catholic Church exists, the Bishops have lately made themselves particularly conspicuous by the zeal and resolution with which they have insisted upon them. The hope that they might make an exception in favor of Ireland must have rested on the manifest necessity of compromise there, and upon the probability that they would obtain nothing if they refused to accept what they were offered.

Among the Protestants of Ireland also the bill met with determined opposition. While only fifteen Irish members voted for it, thirty-six, all Liberals, took the other side. The proposal to absorb or merge Trinity College in the new university has from the first excited intense indignation among the Irish Episcopalians, and it is hardly surprising to learn that "the students of the college have burned Gladstone in effigy." English Liberals also, of Episcopal sympathies, seem to have agreed with their brethren of the same confession in Ireland as to the impolicy of ignoring religion in university education for the purpose of conciliating religionists who avowedly scorn nothing more than compromise on such a subject. The Scotch and Welsh members appear to have supported the bill.

As to the probable outcome of the Ministry's defeat it would be idle at this distance from the scene to speculate, especially in view of the uncertainty and manifold conjectures with which the event has been received even in London. And besides, before what we might write on the subject could reach our readers, the telegraph will most likely have reported the steps made necessary by the Gladstone failure.

### A CASE OF SUSPENSION IN SUSPENSE.

Stokes, that youthful, good looking, smart, and, therefore, very interesting criminal, has, within the last fortnight, been quite thrown into the shade by Foster, the car-hook murderer. In fact, Stokes is for the present and probably for all time safe enough. When informed of the last judicial act touching his case, he at once comprehended the full import of the fact, and expressed to a sympathetic reporter his sense of the escape he had made. The compassionate public of New York were thus left without distraction at liberty to devote all their attention to the incarcerated convict, Foster, whose position really seemed critical and alarming. Under the pressure of countless petitions, remonstrances, leading articles, etc., Governor Dix was induced to respite the ruffian for two weeks, and in the meantime the question whether he shall be hanged or not, is the momentous and absorbing topic of the time within the limits of the metropolis, if not of the State.

A more demoralising discussion was probably never before entertained in a civilized community. The direct and immediate influence of the debate, apart from the merits of either side, is to debauch the public conscience and to encourage the worst of the dangerous classes in their nefarious career. Conscience, especially in the young and inexperienced, is necessarily vitiated in its energies and healthy intuitions by the mere spectacle of a great population thoroughly divided in sentiment as to the punishment of such a crime as that committed by Foster. The youth of the city may take little part in the discussion, but for that reason they are not less profoundly interested in the subject, and there cannot be a doubt that many of them are receiving deep and lasting impressions destined to produce those results which are the proper outcome of confidence early shaken or destroyed in the "common notions of mankind" concerning the sacredness of human life and the sacred foundations of human society. Still more obvious and certain are the mischievous effects of the agitation on those members of the dangerous classes, whose life is a long warfare upon society, and whose irregular occupations daily tempt them to gratify their bloody or revengeful instincts. These men, utterly alienated from the established social order, pervaded by the spirit of ruffianism, and except as dread of consequences exerts some slight control upon them, habitually regarding the life of a human being as no better or more sacred than the life of a dog or a pig, see millions of decent men and women thrown into a state of extreme emotion by the prospect of a single ruffian's death at the hands of the officers of justice. They see society doubting about or ignoring its own unquestionable rights, and actually weighing the safety and interests of millions against the life of one man whose crime, only a few months ago, seemed to all to merit the severest punishment known to the law. It is a miserable spectacle which even disinterested spectators at a distance cannot contemplate without contempt as well as compassion. And both sentiments are equally legitimate, whether the multitudinous intercessors for Foster's life are the victims of a feeble sentimentalism or of a timid scepticism regarding the right of society to protect its members. The sentimentalism and the scepticism are both equally inconsistent with masculine understanding, and with manly courage and sense of justice.

It needs hardly be said that no fault may be found either with a community or with its individual members for tenderness of life or for delicate scruples concerning the justice of a sentence to death. Mercy and scruples are both good on appropriate occasions. But if the general clamor which at the time of his trial demanded the conviction and punishment of Foster as a murderer was not absurd and outrageously unjust, the general intercession at present for a change of his sentence is certainly foolish and mischievous. The revolution of popular sentiment in the case is one of those amazing phenomena which occur so frequently in New York, and go far to account for the iniquities and lawlessness for which the city is so renowned.

It is argued by some of our contemporaries that Foster was erroneously found guilty of murder or murder in the first degree, while the essential feature of the crime, premeditation, was wanting. And this point has been elaborately set forth by Mr. Evarts in a paper which has been laid before Governor Dix, with the petitions asking for a change of sentence. The point as stated by so great a lawyer must of course appear very apt and forcible. To the plain, unsophisticated understanding, however, it certainly seems clear enough on the evidence presented at the trial that there was premeditation, and it is not easy to perceive the inadequacy of the degree or amount of it to constitute the crime in question. Foster, not a conductor, but an ex-functionary of the class, made insulting advances to two ladies, passengers in the car, when Mr. Putnam interfered for their protection, whereupon the drunken ruffian declaring his intention to give the gentleman "hell" when he should leave the car, quietly waited until the time specified, and he then seized the instrument with which his former occupation made him familiar and with it literally killed his victim. Murder in its various degrees is carefully defined, only too carefully it seems, in the New York statutes, and all the judicial interpreters of the laws to whom the case has been submitted, have sustained the correctness of the verdict. At the time of Foster's conviction, and for a long time afterwards, the public sense of justice, not only took no offense at the sentence, but rejoiced in it as the triumph of right. And even now, people living beyond the reach of the family and social influences which have produced the revolution of sentiment in New York city, tranquilly regard the verdict as just. The feeling is that if the death penalty ought ever to be inflicted, Foster's is a proper case for its infliction, and that if he escape the punishment, his escape will be of the worst example, both as it will encourage the hope of relative impunity for similar offenders, and as it will suggest the outrage of justice in those instances in which the poor and the friendless have been or shall be left to the doom which they no more than he deserved. In a case in which the criminal was so manifestly impelled by malignant motives, indignant jealousy and resentment at his victim's praiseworthy interference in behalf of unprotected ladies brutally insulted, and in which a savage threat was cherished during a considerable interval and then deliberately executed, it is idle to allege that neither the motives nor the predispositions were such as to constitute murder.

### TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION IN INDIANA.

Intelligent supporters of either side of the temperance question in the various forms under which, in different places, it is agitated, will readily concede the fairness as well as the importance of at least trying to comprehend their opponents. Men will differ in opinion about any subject which directly affects the interest of numbers, and in a republican or democratic community, perhaps the most effectual safeguard against results sentimentally disagreeable and practically injurious, is the enlightened candor which is the proper fruit of mutual understan ding.

The Legislature of the State of Indiana has lately gone farther than any other Western State in the severity and comprehensive import of its enactments for the prevention of drunkenness. It has adopted the well known Ohio statute, with some modifications and additions, however, which do not mitigate its stringency. By one provision of the Indiana law, no minor or person under age may be employed in either a brewery or a distillery. Hence in future any one who desires to learn either of those arts must wait for his majority before entering upon his apprenticeship.

If any proof had been wanting of the intensity of feeling in multitudes of the people, excited by the causes which have prompted this legislation in Indiana, it was furnished by the scene in the State House when debate was held and the final vote was taken on the statute referred to. People not belonging to the Legislature, many of them women, it seems, made their way into the Legislative chamber, filled the galleries and every available space, and gave the most lively demonstrations of the interest they took in the subject. In fact, the scene, as described by the correspondent of a German contemporary, reminds one of nothing in history so much as of some of the scenes in the French National Assembly in the early days of the first Revolution, when the women of the Paris "halles" used to take part in legislation. But let us be just and discriminate. The women who lifted up their voices in the Legislative chamber in Indianapolis appear to have been well dressed, and also to have maintained as much decorum in speech as might be consistent with the strong feeling which moved them. It is to be presumed that many, perhaps most of them, were wives or mothers who had been already made miserable by the drunken habits of husbands or sons, and who hoped for their deliverance and reformation by means of the legislation under discussion. One German gentleman, who took a very prominent part in opposition to the bill, seems to have been terrified as well as horrified by the feminine clamor. However, he stood by his cause through it all. An American member, a Dr. Thompson, was also severely tried in consequence of his opposition, having been not only assailed in the House with female shrieks, but laid hold of, or at least beset by, we know not how many of the ladies on the street when going to his hotel after the vote.

In consequence of this enactment by the Indiana Legislature, a convention of brewers and dealers in wine and spirits assembled a few days ago in Indianapolis for the purpose of organizing their forces against the new law. Its constitutionality is to be tried by an appeal to the Courts, and funds were provided and an arrangement made for securing a decision of the question.

In the evening of the day of the convention all the German societies of Indianapolis joined in a demonstration of hostility to the law with banners, torches, transparencies, etc. The procession was a mile long, and numerous bands of music gave animation to the display. Enthusiastic honors were showered upon Senator Thompson, who had opposed the new law, and an address was presented to him, in which the Germans temperately state the reasons of their disgust with the statute. In substance they declare that its odious provisions, in connection with its exceptional severity and cruelty, affect Germans in the most painful manner. The law lessens the value of and destroys the property of hundreds of thousands. It seeks to brand the customs and habits of their social life as worthy of abhorrence and unlawful, while they (the Germans) are fully convinced that they are neither one nor the other. The law in question, while professedly intended to prevent drunkenness, in fact places a premium upon the vice, as it transfers its shame and responsibility from the drundards to the shoulders of those who make and sell the drinks consumed. The law, while pretending to promote moderation and sobriety, in reality forbids the general enjoyment of beer, wine and other light drinks, to all except the rich, who can afford to keep in their cellars whatever their hearts desire. If the law shall be carried out in all its provisions, as every other law should be, it imposes upon one-half of the population the duty of being spies upon the other half, while for the one-half it holds out a constant temptation to transgression of the law. And finally, the Germans state that the new law will seriously interfere with, if not wholly interrupt, the immigration of their compatriots into the State, and in the course of time will certainly lead to the emigration of a great portion of the German population from the State.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The attempt to suppress obscene literature and advertisements is likely to be successful, now that it is backed up by a Congressional law. The only New York morning journal that deals in them has been obliged to weed out its infamous advertisements.

Chicago bitterly complains that its ruffian element is startlingly in the ascendency. A justly indignant feeling is fast obtaining on account of the bland and lamb-like treatment of villains when captured, and summary justice will probably soon be in order.

The Constitutional Convention of New York has adopted a clause which forbids the money or credit of the State to be given to any association or enterprise, private, religious or secular.

Charleston, S. C., papers are congratulating the city on the completion of the Port Royal Railway, from Charleston to Augusta, Georgia. This road was in contemplation in 1860, but of course the war put an end to any idea of its commencement. It is expected to aid very materially in the advancement of the former city.

The fruit trees in the Western States are reported to have been seriously injured, and in many places totally destroyed by the extreme cold weather during the winter. In Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, comparatively few districts have escaped serious injury.

Paper flour barrels are the latest novelty proposed.

The Hartford *Courant* thus "sees" the President's millennium and "goes one better." "We ourselves believe that the child is born who will see the English tongue largly used by the 35,000,000 of Japan, and in a fair way to supersede the cumbersome language that stays the progress of the 250,000,000 of China."

New York has organized a humane society, whose object is the saving of human life. It is modeled after the Royal Humane Society of England.

The telegraph wires of the Signal Service department are to be connected with the light houses and life-saving posts on headlands. The idea is to establish a complete system of life-saving stations from Maine to Texas, and on the lakes and Pacific coasts, wherever danger is greatest, and to connect them and the light-house stations, with Washington and each other by means of the telegraph.

A rhinoceros for Barnum's "World's Fair" has arrived in New York from Europe. He is six feet high, nearly twelve feet long, and weighs about four tons. He is nearly as large as a full-sized African elephant.

A Boston physician says that twenty-eight per cent. of the children born in that city die during their first year, and among the poorer classes the percentage is over fifty.

There is a heavy emigration this spring to Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah or Montana, but mainly to Colorado. It is evident that the population of Colorado will receive a much greater increase this year from immigration than she has ever heretofore enjoyed.

New York papers affirm that the crimes committed in that city, in a single month, outnumber the depredations of the Apaches, Modocs, Siouxs, and all the other savages in the country, in an entire year.

Recent discoveries in the South African republic Transvaal have led to the supposition that at one time the east coast of South Africa was inhabited by a race of men who were in the enjoyment of great wealth and far advanced in the arts of civilized and refined people.

Does the *Post* think they ought to vote? Colored men own property valued at over half a million dollars in Petersburg, Virginia.

The manager of a single New York hotel has effected a contract with a New York firm for thirteen miles of carpet.

New York has 11,472 common school houses, employing 28,657 teachers, whose salaries average $691 in the cities and $274 in the rural districts, or $386 for the whole State—the aggregate amount paid to teachers being $6,957,455.

The Michigan Legislature has passed an act which prohibits and punishes the infamous crime of watering milk. The law imposes a fine of from ten to ou hundred dollars or imprisonment for ninety days in default of payment for the offense.

Louisville begins to believe in the old saying "there's nothing like leather," except, perhaps, Bourbon. The number of hides and skins of different kinds turned out annually in that city is about two hundred thousand—sixty-five thousand of which are manufactured into sole leather, one hundred thousand into harness and skirting leather, and the residue into calf, sheep, and hog skins.

The people of Buffalo must be a thirstier race than those of Pittsburgh. The *Courier* of that city, gives 1,460 as the number of dramshops in a population of 146,000.

The supply of grain "in sight" in the States and Canadas, on the first of the present month, was 23,027,628 bushels, embracing 7,124,145 bushels of wheat, 11,104,709 bushels of corn, 3,848,000 bushels of oats, and 1,950,683 bushels of barley.

The valuation of Atlanta, Ga., which two years ago was estimated at five millions, now exceeds fourteen. Reason: It is rapidly becoming Yankeeized.

The New York *Tribune* says: Curious typesetting and distributing machines were exhibited in a composing room down town yesterday afternoon. The apparatus is very simple. The operator sits before a key-board something like that of a piano, each key of which takes care of a certain letter, either to distribute it in its proper compartment or place it in position in the matter. One machine is the reverse of the other. The verest tyro can in a short time compete with the most rapid compositor. The machine can easily set up 4,500 ems per hour, and it makes no errors if the operator keeps the right fingers on the right keys. A boy can easily manage the distributing machine. With the type-setting machine the services of some one to justify the matter is required in addition to the operator.

Recent discoveries are tending to show that America and not Europe or Asia, is the Old World, geologically speaking, and will probably be proved to be the birth-place of the earliest man. Ancient sites of an unknown race, different entirely from the mound builders and the present Indians, have been discovered along Crow creek, in Colorado. These ancient sites are found with shells and fossils in a deposit as old as the Pliocene, and perhaps Miocene, and are on ridges and bluffs which were near some ancient fresh water lakes. The discoveries are in the form of fireplaces, rude stone monuments, and implements of stone. They were brought to light by Mr. E. L. Berthoud, who has presented the subject in full with a map in the "Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Science for 1872."

### STATE NEWS.

Meadville has an octogenarian who hasn't tasted water for over sixty years, and yet he is in the saloon business. He thinks he will vote for "local option"—he wants to find out how water tastes.

About the year 1820 Robert Nutt erected an iron furnace called Coventry, on Rock Run, near Coventryville, Chester county. This was the first one in which iron was made in Pennsylvania, but after a few years it was abandoned, there not being sufficient supply of ore. The owner afterwards built the Warwick furnace. The site of the old furnace near Coventryville is marked by the old cinders, and a short time since, the present proprietor of the property, Mr. Chas. M. James, found in these cinders a piece of old pig iron, about two feet long, which is undoubtedly one of the oldest pieces of pig metal made in the United States. As a curiosity it is in demand by iron dealers.

A twin sister and brother died lately in York only seventeen days apart. The sister was eighty-eight years, eleven months and seven days old and the brother seventeen days older.

A vein of fire-clay of excellent quality and six feet in thickness, exists at Clearfield.

Norristown now has the oldest book. It is 500 years old, and belongs to Joseph L. Allabough.

Joseph Walter, Esq., of Cain township Chester county, died from hydrophobia on Wednesday of last week, from a bite of a mad dog eight years ago. He was one of the most influential citizens of the township.

The entire funded debt of Norristown is $81,900.

An enterprising burglar went through a grocers' safe at Cove Station, Bedford county, the other night, and captured a counterfeit greenback and about a dollar in scrip and nickles.

Butler is adding all the modern improvements. A faro bank is the latest.

A man named Adams was killed at a planing mill in Trout Run, Lycoming county, on Monday, by being struck in the stomach by a piece of board from a circular saw.

The Bellefonte *Republican* is responsible for the report that there is a demented creature in Patton township, Center county, who for sometime past kept the inhabitants in a state of excitement by chopping down valuable trees, in the tops of which he asserted that he had treed the gentleman in black, yclept the devil. The poor man is now in jail, having come to the conclusion that he could never catch the evil one while his wife and children were living, and that he would have to kill them.

Gen. Horatio Hubbell, a Philadelphian, it is claimed was the first man to suggest to Congress the idea of a submarine telegraph. He presented his memorial to Congress in 1849, through Geo. M. Dallas.

The rolling mill at Kittanning has suspended operations, temporarily.

The population of Sharpsville, Mercer county, is now over 2,000, having more than doubled during the past two years.

The *Journal* predicts that Huntingdon county will give 2,000 to 3,000 against license.

It is reported in Huntingdon that the Barree forge property has been sold to a company of New York capitalists for $200,000.

It is stated that but a short distance from Kane, McKean county, there are three earthworks or forts, each from two to four feet high, and about one mile apart. They resemble each other, being all of a true circle and about fifty paces across the center, and are evidently of great age, as large trees have grown upon their embankments. One contains from forty to ten small mounds, with a deep hole in the center, and all the works are situated on high land, and far from water.

A German named August Mayford, aged about forty-five years, committed suicide at Hyde Park, Luzerne county, on Tuesday by jumping down a shaft four hundred feet deep. When brought to the surface, his body was found to be crushed into a shapeless mass, the brains dashed out and every bone broken into fragments. He leaves a wife and three children.

The progressive people of Monongahela City want the borough limits extended.

The Uniontown Woolen Manufacturing Association have sold their factory to Messrs. Dawson & Baillie, who have been operating it under a lease. The new proprietors propose to add new and improved machinery, and extend its capacity.

## PERSONAL.

At a recent literary entertainment in Palatka, Florida, for the benefit of one of the churches of that place, the venerable William Cullen Bryant occupied a seat on the platform and took part in the exercises.

Haley, a defaulting postmaster, has been since 1871 locked up by the government in the Detroit House of Correction. The other day his wife, who is, strange to say, very fond of him, induced the President to pardon him. As she was on her way to him with the pardon she was informed of the death of his father (convenient old gentleman), who had left him a farm worth $80,000.

Col. Charles Temple Dix, the youngest son of Governor Dix, of New York, and an artist of positive merit and the highest promise, died in Paris on Tuesday. He was not even known to be indisposed, so that the shock of his death comes with terrible severity upon his friends. He was a young gentleman of the most winning and prepossessing address. He served in the late war as an aid-de-camp on the staff of his father, and won much credit by his faithful and intelligent performance of the duties of that position. He had early turned his attention to art, and had made good progress in his studies at the breaking out of the war. Col. Dix was married about five years ago to an English lady, and has ever since that time resided abroad.

Andrew Johnson is still alive. A Tennessee correspondent has thought it worth while at this day to obtain from him two long columns full of his views on Grant, and on the Constitution of the country at large, and that of Tennessee in particular.

Not long ago somebody was passing a barn in Sweden when they heard a song poured out from some girl's throat in a flood of richest melody. They found the girl carrying a cow, and you may as well be getting your four dollars ready, for that will probably be the price of the tickets after the graduates from the school at Paris to which she was sent by her accidental discoverer.

Caldwell is the latest convert to the doctrine of States' rights. But he defines the doctrine thus: No State has any rights which she may not dispose of at the highest market rates.

Every friend of letters will rejoice to hear that George W. Curtis is rapidly recovering from his severe attack of illness. No living writer has contributed more to entertain American readers than the amiable and gifted editor of *Harper's* "Easy Chair." It is not the least delight of these long winter evenings, to know that that "Chair" still occupies its accustomed place at our firesides, with the genial "Howadji" in it.

Charles Tappan, of Boston, brother of Arthur Tappan, the famous abolitionist and the first candidate of the Abolition party for the Presidency, now in his ninetieth year, spends his winters in Richmond. Last year his carriage was as erect and firm as a young man's; this winter, though somewhat feebler, he still discovers strength enough to complete his fifth score—a consummation heartily wished by all who know him and respect him for his great good sense and excellent heart.

### Determination of Iron in Blast-Furnace Slag.

The following process is recommended as avoiding some of the inconveniences presented by other methods. The slag is finally powdered and placed in a platinum crucible with three of four parts, by weight, of ammonium fluoride and heated in a water bath, adding gradually sulphuric acid. When effervescence ceases the crucible is heated in a sand-bath until the acid commences to pass off. While cooling, water is added, and when cold, the insoluble residue is collected on a filter and washed until the filtrate no longer contains iron. The filtrate is then reduced to Fe O by zinc, and the iron is determined, as usual, by titration.

### Many Medicines in One.

In speaking of the extraordinary rapidity with which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters recruit a debilitated and exhausted system, the preparation is usually referred to as a vegetable tonic of marvelous power. But those who suppose that its operation is limited to its direct effect upon the digestive organs, little understand the true nature of this comprehensive remedy. In is not only a tonic but also a relaxitive, an active anti-bilious medicine, a mild diuretic, a wholesome exhilerant, a regulator, and a general alterative. It is to this combination of many essential sanitary properties that the article owes its success in a variety of distressing complaints, each of which in ordinary practice is subjected to a different mode of treatment. It is impossible to invigorate a feeble and diseased organization without regulating and purifying it. The Bitters do both.

The Centaurs of Old were half horse and half man. They KENTAVROI consorted with animals—conquered mankind—lived upon the flowers of the century plant—made one of their number God of the healing art—transferred their name and home to the constellation *Centaurus*, and raised the devil generally. But the great Centaur Liniment for stiff joints, rheumatism, swellings and lameness upon man or beast, is now astonishing the world. And astonishes because it does its work.


Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF



## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. S. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Nealley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Salsmorth, Christopher Lyle, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



DRY GOODS.

## Always Complete,

THE STOCK OF

## DRY GOODS,

TO BE FOUND AT

## Jas. Caldwell & Co's

Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nasona Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS, IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, in Greek and Arab just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.


## BUSINESS CHANCES.

### Dissolution of Copartnership

The Copartnership heretofore existing between ADAM A. MILLIGAN, LEON HERSHBERG and JACOB SCHNITZER, under the name and style of MILLIGAN, HERSHBERG & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be received by HERSHBERG & SCHNITZER, and all claims against said firm will be settled by them.

ADAM A. MILLIGAN,
LEON HERSHBERG,
JACOB SCHNITZER.

Pittsburgh, March 12, 1873.

### COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, having purchased the interest of ADAM A. MILLIGAN in the Wholesale and Retail Liquor business, carried on at No. 25 Market street, by MILLIGAN, HERSHBERG & CO., have this day associated themselves together, under the name and style of

Hershberg & Schnitzer,

and will carry on the said business at the old stand.
LEON HERSHBERG,
JACOB SCHNITZER.

Pittsburgh, March 12, 1873.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—

That the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of

W. J. STEEL & CO.,

Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. COLVIN having sold his interest in said firm to W. J. STEEL and E. T. STEEL, who alone will collect all the moneys and debts due the late firm, and will pay all its outstanding liabilities. The said business will be carried on as heretofore by the remaining partners, at No. 285 Liberty street.

W. J. STEEL,
E. T. STEEL,
W. H. COLVIN.

March 12, 1873.

### CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of

L. M'INTOSH & CO.,

Without other change in our partnership.

C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.


## Spring Styles

Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool

## HATS,

SILK AND CLOTH

## CAPS.

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN MARKET, AT

## PALMER'S

## HAT HOUSE,

## 151 WOOD ST.

## JUST OPENING,

A Large and Varied Stock of

## HARDWARE

AND

## CUTLERY,

Bought Direct from the Manufacturers, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, AND FOR SALE BY

## JOHN P. DEAN,

Wholesale and Retail Hardware Dealer,
81 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Bargains in Cutlery and other Goods.

## REMOVAL!

THE OFFICE OF THE

## Pittsburgh Paper Mfg. Co.

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

## 32 WOODSTREET


CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1873.

## Notice is Hereby Given

That all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, cl

*Drays, Carts,*
*Carriages,*
*Buggies, &c.,*

To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,

will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, who will add a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the First Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE:

| | |
|---|---|
| Each One-horse Vehicle | $ 7 50 |
| Each Two-horse Vehicle | 15 00 |
| Each Four-horse Vehicle | 15 00 |
| Each Two-horse Hack | 15 00 |
| Omnibus and 1 imber-wheels drawn by two horses | 18 00 |

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,
MWF CITY TREASURER.


ADAMS HOUSE—
M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,
Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.
A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

DRY GOODS.

## A. T McKEE'S

THERE IS A FULL STOCK OF

MOHAIRS,
COCHECO PRINTS,
KENNERDELL BLANKETS,
EXTRA HEAVY SHEETINGS,
EMBROIDERED CURTAINS,
SILKS, ALL COLORS.
DOTTED SWISS,
RUSSIA CRASH,
YOSEMITE STRIPES,
GRENADINES,
OPERA FLANNELS,
OXFORD SUITINGS,
DELAINES,
STRIPED JAPS.
FOULARD SILKS,
INDIGO BLUE JEANS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
TICKINGS, ALL GRADES,
YELLOW FLANNELS,
NAPKINS, WHITE AND RED,
ITALIAN CLOTH,
NAINSOOKS,
EMBROIDERED HDK'FS.
MERRIMAC PRINTS,
ALPACAS, Figured and Plain.
RED FLANNEL,
KID GLOVES,
ERMINE CLOTHS,
TWEEDS, ALL WOOL.

A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

## NEW GOODS.

## McElroy & Dickson,

54

## Wood Street.

Black Alpacas,
Japanese Stripes,
Boys' Cassimeres,
New Prints,
D & T Cottonades,
Bleached Goods,
&c., &c.

CARPETS.

## CARPETS!

NEW STYLES.

Moquettes,
Axminsters,
Wiltons, Velvets
And Brussels,

In the Finest Drawings and Most Delicate Colorings, with

BORDERS AND RUGS TO MATCH.

☞ Our Spring Stock now Daily Arriving is the Largest and Most Complete ever offered in this Market.

OLIVER
McCLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
23 FIFTH AVENUE

## CARPETS!

*SPLEN

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

*Government Securities,*

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

JOHN M. THORP,

DEALER IN

NOTES, MORTGAGES AND REAL ESTATE.

Office in Artisans Insurance Rooms,

Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Entrance to Office through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

BANK STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCK, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER, Bought and Sold on Commission only. Whether you wish to Buy or Sell, call or address him as above.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the Immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 13, 1873.

We give herewith a tabulated statement of the condition of the banks of this city, with those of Allegheny city and Birmingham, as shown by their report to the Comptroller of the Currency on February 28, 1873:

The report as compared with that of December 27, 1872, shows a decrease in surplus earnings of $370,323, caused by the payment of the January dividends; the deposits have increased $1,070,450, circulation increased $30,501, loans increased $1,050,433. The total reserve held is $4,659,470. As might be expected the increase and loans and deposits is reflected in an easier money market and lower rates of interest than at the last statement. The column of deposits will be read with interest as indicating the range of business done by the several banks:

| Banks. | Capital. | Surplus. | Deposits. | Loans. | Ohio & L. Due from Treasurer. | Due from Reserve Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First, Pittsburgh | $500,000 | $500,000 | $1,000,000 | $1,000,000 | $25,000 | $100,000 |
| Second | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Third | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Fourth | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Iron City | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Citizens' | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Commercial | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Exchange | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Mechanics' | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Merchants' | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Monongahela | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Tradesmen's | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Union | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Allegheny Nat'l | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Citizens' | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Diamond | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Duquesne | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Exchange | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Farmers' | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Iron | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Manufacturers' | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Second | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Third | 250,000 | 250,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 12,500 | 50,000 |
| Total | $6,000,000 | $6,000,000 | $12,000,000 | $12,000,000 | $300,000 | $1,200,000 |

Notwithstanding the above favorable showing, the money market is very active and loanable funds scarce. In the East there is an excessive stringency intensified by speculative interests. The withdrawal of three per cent. certificates during the past two years has been a severe contraction which has been felt by all the National banks, by which the circulation being decreased while the growth of the country is the same time having enlarged the legitimate demand for money. The weakness of the banks, legal tender reserves is thus accounted for.

The large balance of our foreign trade, which has been constantly running against us has necessitated large shipments of gold to offset this balance and to pay the interest on our National, State and corporation indebtedness held abroad. This loss of gold has weakened the specie part of the bank reserves.

Stock operators finding the loans unable to carry them, have been borrowing foreign bills on their stocks as collateral, until there is said to be from $25 000,000 to $40,000,000 of foreign capital afloat in Wall street. The present condition of the foreign exchange market has checked these loans, adding somewhat to the stringency of the market.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds of 1881 | 113¾ | 114 | |
| U. S. Bonds of 1862 | 112¾ | 113¼ | |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 | 110⅝ | 110⅞ | |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865, new | 110¼ | 110½ | |
| U. S. Bonds of 1867 | 110⅝ | 110¾ | |
| U. S. Bonds of 1868 | 110 | 110⅛ | |
| 10-40s | 107½ | 107¾ | |
| Gold | 112½ | 113 | |
| Currency | 113¼ | 113¾ | |

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 112½ |
| United States 6's of 1881 | 113¾ |
| United States 5-20's of 1862 | 112¾ |
| United States 5-20's of 1865 | 110⅝ |
| United States 5-20's of 1865, new | 110¼ |
| United States 5-20's of 1867 | 110⅝ |
| United States 5-20's of 1868 | 110 |
| United States 10-40's | 107½ |
| United States 5's, January and July, 1881 | 114 |
| United States 5's, January and July, 1904 | 113¾ |
| Currency Sixes | 113¾ |

—The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been published. The earnings of the main line and branches in this State (or about 700 miles of road) amounted to $21,603,238, against $18,719,606 in 1871, the increase from the gain of freight alone being $2,864,306. The total expenses were $13,764,673, leaving net earnings for 1872 of $9,347,582. Of the above earnings $9,609,818 were from the main line, against $7,120,934 in 1871, an increase of $2,488,884. The gross receipts of the main line show an increase of $2,500,000, but a net profit of only $7,564; thus showing the main line to be the chief source of the company's prosperity, and by the branch tributaries which empty their traffic upon it.

The cost of working the road, including branch lines, was 62 per cent. of receipts; excluding branch lines, 59 56 per cent. The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for 1872 were $2,000,382, or nearly $14,000 per mile of road. The expenses, $9,289,015, showing a balance of $692,766. Total increase of receipts over 1871, $456,460, which, however, has been more than absorbed by extraordinary expenditures. The aggregate earnings of the United Companies in New Jersey, including the Belvidere and Delaware Branch and the canal, for the past year, amounted to $6,456,597, against $5,997,542 of expenses and leaving of net earnings $1,000,057, being $2,903,056 in excess of the earning of the same roads in 1871.

## PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug Grists.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acids— | | | | Magnesia oz | | 75 | 80 |
| Acetic | lb | 17 | 18 | Mellilot | lb | 25 | 30 |
| Citric | lb | 1 75 | 1 78 | Manna S F | lb | 60 | 65 |
| Carbolic | lb | | 30 | Morph sul | lb | 5 50 | 6 00 |
| Fluoric | lb | 06 | 08 | Nutmegs No 1 | lb | | 1 35 |
| Alcohol, gal | | 1 90 | 2 20 | Oil— | | | |
| Aloes | lb | | 20 | Bergamot | lb | 6 00 | 8 00 |
| Aconite | lb | | 50 | Castor | lb | 25 | 28 |
| Arrow | lb | | 50 | Cinnamon | lb | | 2 50 |
| Asa. Carb | lb | | 60 | Cloves | lb | 2 87 | 3 00 |
| Assafa | lb | 05 | 06 | Cod | | | |
| Annotta | lb | 55 | 65 | Cod liver | gal | 3 00 | 3 50 |
| Ashes | lb | | 05 | Lemon | lb | 4 25 | 4 50 |
| Bark— | | | | Linseed | gal | 1 01 | 1 02 |
| Cinchona Yel | lb | 35 | 40 | Neats f | gal | 1 30 | 1 40 |
| Bay Rum | lb | 1 50 | 4 00 | Olive | gal | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| Cassia | lb | 41 | 46 | —quarts | doz | 6 00 | 7 00 |
| Cassia Buds | lb | | 40 | —pints | doz | 3 50 | 4 00 |
| Calomel | lb | | 1 00 | Origan | lb | 75 | 80 |
| "Pale | lb | | 85 | Peppert | lb | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| "Dup | lb | | 80 | Rhodium | oz | 75 | 80 |
| Black Leaf | | | | Sassafras | lb | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Arrowroot | lb | 14 | 18 | Sperm | gal | 2 25 | 2 50 |
| East Ind | lb | 11 | 12 | Tanners | gal | 75 | 80 |
| Cubebs | lb | | 30 | Whale | lb | 70 | 75 |
| Lime Juice | gal | | 50 | Winter's | lb | | 90 |
| Lime Fruit | M | 5 00 | 6 00 | Opium | lb | 9 00 | 9 50 |
| Borax | lb | 22 | 25 | Pi Pails | bbl | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Brimstone | lb | | 04 | Pi Pails | lb | | 05 |
| Bichrom | lb | | 07 | Pi Pails | lb | | 06 |
| Chlorodyne | oz | | 75 | Quinine | oz | | 75 |
| Iodide | lb | | 6 50 | Rhubarb | lb | | 1 00 |
| Camphor | lb | | 45@50 | Rochelle | lb | | 35 |
| Cantharides | lb | | 2 50 | Saltpetre | lb | 08 | 10 |
| Cloves | lb | | 50 | Soda ash | lb | 2½ | 3 |
| Chloroform | lb | | 75 | Soda bi carb | lb | 3½ | 4 |
| Cochineal | lb | 50 | 55 | Soda sal | lb | 1½ | 2 |
| Cream tartar | lb | 37 | 40 | Sulphur | lb | | 4 |
| Copperas | lb | | 3½ | Salap pow | lb | | 1 75 |
| Cream Tar | lb | 38 | 40 | Shellac | lb | 14 | 16 |
| Cubebs | lb | 20 | 25 | Blnd B | lb | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Dandelion | lb | 20 | 25 | Veget Blk | lb | 14 | 16 |
| Emery No 1 | lb | 10 | 12 | Senega | lb | | 1 50 |
| Emery No 2 | lb | 08 | 10 | Gum | lb | | 75 |
| Sulph | lb | 03 | 04 | Gum | lb | 15@ | 18 |
| Ext Logwd | lb | 13 | 15 | Epsom | lb | 3½@ | 4 |
| Liquids | lb | | 20 | Epsom | lb | 3½@ | 4 |
| Sticks | lb | | 25 | Seed | | | |
| Ginger, chl | lb | 1 | 4 | Canary | lb | 6½@ | 7 |
| Galls Aleppo | lb | | 35 | Hemp | lb | 6½@ | 7 |
| Gum— | | | | Mustard | lb | 12 | 15 |
| Arabic sts | lb | 50 | 55 | Mustard | lb | 12 | 15 |
| Arabic pow | lb | 60 | 65 | Rape | lb | | 7 |
| Myrrh | lb | 40 | 45 | Sunflower | lb | | 4 |
| Myrrh pow | lb | 45 | 50 | Spirits— | | | |
| Shellac | lb | 40 | 45 | Bl Cherry | lb | 7@8 | |
| Tragacanth | lb | 60 | 65 | Sour Coal | lb | 14 | 17 |
| Hoffm's A | lb | 24 | 26 | Coal wh | lb | 18 | 20 |
| Hoffm's B | lb | 24 | 26 | Wintergr | lb | 2 | 2 50 |
| Span Fl | lb | 1 00 | 1 10 | Turnpgs gall | | 80 | 85 |
| Iodine Res | oz | 1 | 1 10 | Varnish | | | |
| Iodine Cryst | oz | 1 | 1 10 | Coach | gal | 1 50 | 2 00 |
| Iodide Potash | lb | 2 | 2 50 | Japan | gal | 90 | 1 10 |
| Jalap | lb | 1 | 1 25 | Extra | gal | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Laudan | lb | 1 | 4 | Wax | lb | 25 | 30 |
| Madder | lb | 08 | 10 | Yen Red | lb | 3½@ | 4 |

## WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 12.—Contrary to expectations the market has again relapsed into a dull state, and is now in no better condition than it was two weeks ago. Most dealers seem to be discouraged with the condition of affairs, and they now express themselves willing to settle down and wait patiently for trade to come to them. At the present time we cannot quote the value of any description, for throughout the market, prices are entirely nominal. Most wool growers report a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs. At the last public sale there was a decline in Sydney of 2d, and in Port Phillip and Adelaide of 1½d, and in Capes of 1d. The sales here continue to be confined from day to day. Since March 1st 1,600 bs Texas sold at 36c; 20 bs fall California 34c; 11 bales spring do 35c; 2,000 bs fine fleece 48c; 9,000 bs western do 45@47c; X and XX Ohio 46c; 2,000 bs pulled 38c.—*Shipping List.*

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 13, 1873.

FLOUR—Dull and a shade lower; extra spring small sales at $5 50@5 75.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and prices declined: No 1 spring Chicago $1 23@1 23½; No 2 do closed $1 20¾ @1 21; cash; $1 21½ seller April; No 3 do at 1 18½; regular $1 19¾. Corn irregular and easier, closing quiet at 32¾c, cash for regular; 33½c for week; 32½c seller April. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales No 2 (new) 29½c, cash for regular; 30c seller April; dull and prices a shade lower; No 2, 65c. Barley in good demand and lower rates; No 2, 69¾c; sales at 70c; No 3 do, 59@63c.

RYE—Closer seed quiet and weak at $1 40@1 40 —No 2 dull and nominal at 1 37½@1 38.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork—Demand active and prices advanced; sales at $14 50 seller April; do May $14 80 @14 90; cash and seller year $14 50@14 60; seller May $14 87½@14 90; seller June $15 00@15 05; closing at $14 90@14 95 seller April, $14 87½ seller May, $15 00 seller June. Lard—Demand and prices advanced; sales at $7 65 seller April. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices; shoulders sold at 5¾@5¾c, loose; rib sides 6¾@6¾c, loose; clear sides 7¼@7¾c, packed; sugar cured hams 10@10½c, packed; sugar cured hams 11@11½c, packed. Bacon—Demand and prices steady at 5¾@5¾c for shoulders; 7¾@7¾c for rib sides; 8¼@8½c for clear sides; 11½@11¾c for sugar cured hams. Whisky—Demand and prices steady at 87½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 12,000 bush; corn, 46,000 bush; oats, 20,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; pork, 1,000 bbls; lard, 1,000 tcs; bacon, 1,000 lbs; whisky, 1,000 bbls; live hogs, 14,000 head; cattle, 1,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 40,000 bush; oats, 10,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 1,000 bush; pork, 1,000 bbls; lard, 1,000 tcs; bacon, 1,000 lbs; whisky, 1,000 bbls; live hogs, 12,000 head; cattle, 1,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—Cotton quiet; low middling 15½c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 @1 50. Corn active at 52@56c. Mixed and white oats steady and unchanged. Rye quiet at 86c. Provisions—Mess pork held firm at $15 75@ 16 00. Bacon—Demand very firm; sales 6¾@6¾c for rib sides 8¼@8½c; clear sides 9¼@9¾c, packed; plain hams held at 12@12½c; sugar cured 13@13½c, packed. Bulk meats steady at 5¾@5¾c for rib sides 7¼@ 7¾c; hams 10c, all loose; 9½c higher for packed. Lard firm at 8½@8¾c for kegs and 8½@8¾c for good Saskje; small lots on orders ¼@¾c higher. Whisky quiet at 88½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The trade movement was sluggish with jobbers, and the demand for domestic goods fairly active. All descriptions of cotton firm and steady, but prices unchanged. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "Agents are in motion for reports of the Germans active. A new 10½ cent print, called Somerset, has been introduced in this market, and is controlled by a leading jobbing house. Foreign goods quiet, except at auction, where large sales of dress fabrics, silks and ribbons are made to-day. One sale of great goods yesterday realized $140,000.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 12.—Cotton dull; low middling 17½c. Flour drooping, but not quotably lower. Grain and corn meal unchanged. Bulk meats—Shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8½c; sugar cured hams 13½c; all packed. Lard—Prime kettle rendered 9½c; kettle dried 9c. Country bacon in demand, active and prices advanced; shoulders 6½c; sides 8a8½c; hams 9@10½c, loose from wagons.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 13.—Flour dull and prices declined. Wheat dull and prices declined; sales 5,000 bush; No 1 white Michigan $1 86; amber $1 86; No 2 red $1 72½; rejected do $1 42; red winter $1 85; amber western $1 90; No 2 do $1 76; rejected do $1 40. Clover seed steady at $8 @8 25. Rye dull. Barley quiet; western $1 10. Malt quiet; choice steady at 95c@$1. Corn firmer; high mixed and unmixed, chiefly for old store; receipts 9,000 bushels; old western mixed in store closed new 50@ 50½. Oats dull but unchanged; receipts 27,000 bushels; new mixed western 32@33c; old store 40@ 51½; white 50@51½c. Eggs lower; western 24½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull and irregular at 19@20c. Provisions firm and in fair demand; Cuba 8¾c; centrifugal 9¾a 9¾c. Refined petroleum 18¾@18¾c. Turpentine steady at 49¾c. Pork firmer; mess $16 50@16 75; prime do $14 75@15 00; mess, seller April and May, $16. Beef steady; mess $10 50@11 00; extra do. Beef hams firm; western and Texas 30@35c. Flaxseed firm and unsettled; prime mess $1 42½; linseed $1 42½. Whisky firm at 87½c. Freights dull and lower; western steam 8½c; kettle 9¾c. Butter firm; western reserve 35@36c; Ohio 30@32c. Cheese quiet at 12@15c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day including no cars reported to arrive 18,9 head; 1 for the week 64,40 head; shipments for the week 2 yesterday's prices; 60 head disposed of; 1 at 5 40 lands steers, 1,174 at 5 40@5 60; 1,110 steers, 1,1 and heifers, 1,000 lbs, at 60; 16 Indiana steers, 1,1 at $5 25; 38 Indiana stockers, 999 lbs, $5 15; 18 Indiana cows and heifers, 1,000 lbs, at $4 50; 19 sweets, 1,0 lbs, at $4 10; 90 Michigan steers, 1,064 lbs, $5 @5 25; 20 Ohio do, 1,000 lbs, at $4 75; 94 Missouri oxen, 1,412 lbs, at $5 00; 56 do, 1,154 lbs, at $4 75; 24 Missouri oxen, 1,412 lbs, $5 00; 56 do, 1,154 lbs, $4 75; 15 Illinois steers, 1,000 lbs, $5 00; 15 Illinois stockers, 999 lbs, $5 00; 14 Illinois cows and heifers, 1,000 lbs, at $4 00; 19 Illinois sweets, 1,0 lbs, $4 00; 90 Michigan steers, 1,064 lbs, $5 @5 25; 20 Michigan mixed, 900 lbs, at $4 75; 94 Missouri oxen, 1,412 lbs, at

# THE VERY LATEST.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

### BRITISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

### Gladstone's Cabinet Resigned.

### Disraeli Offered the Premiership.

### German Evacuation of France.

**The English Ministerial Crisis.**

LONDON, March 13.—*The Times* says the Cabinet will probably resign to-day. Disraeli will be called by the Queen to form a new Ministry, in which event Parliament will be dissolved. General elections have been ordered before July.

*The Post* says the government has not determined whether it will resign or dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country. The vote on Gladstone's bill was a great surprise to the Cabinet and Liberal members of the House, the latter being desirous of holding the Ministry by a vote of confidence, while the Conservatives are unwilling to accept the responsibility of the dissolution of Parliament. The session of the House to-day is regarded with anxiety.

10 P. M.—Rumors were in circulation in the evening papers of the formation of a coalition Ministry, but no one puts any confidence in them. If, however, say the papers, Disraeli fails to strengthen his party in Parliament by adoption of concurrent educational endowment, he will attempt to organize a party similar in form to that in the House of Commons, known as the "center." The personal friends of Gladstone express doubts whether he will ever again take office.

**Disraeli Succeeds Gladstone as British Premier.**

LONDON, March 13.—Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, and Lord Granville in the House of Lords, this afternoon announced that the Ministers had tendered to the Queen their resignations, which Her Majesty had accepted. Both houses adjourned until Monday. Disraeli to-day received a summons from the Queen, and immediately proceeded to Buckingham Palace.

Lord Granville stated that the Cabinet resigned because of the adverse vote on the Irish University bill, and asked for adjournment, which was agreed to. Gladstone, on rising in the House of Commons to announce the resignation of the government, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. When he had informed the House of his resignation and his acceptance by the Queen, he moved that the sitting be adjourned until Monday. He added that when that day arrived, should public interest require it, he would ask for a further adjournment. The announcement was received in perfect silence. Mr. Gilpin gave notice that on the resumption of the sitting he would move the following: "That the vote of Wednesday last on the Irish University bill is not in accordance with the well understood wishes of the country, and is not intended to be a decisive and an expression of want of confidence in the government, and the House takes the earliest opportunity of expressing its confidence in the Ministers of Her Majesty's Ministers." Mr. Gilpin's motion was received with cheers, and the House adjourned until Monday.

LONDON, March 13.—Disraeli waited on the Queen to-day, and was received in a long audience of state. He gave Her Majesty no definite answer, and time was begged for that consultation with his friends, of whom several were summoned. The Queen acceded and Disraeli immediately forwarded telegrams to Lords Derby, Carnarvon and Cairns. Until answers arrive it will be impossible to foretell the course of events. The greatest uncertainty prevails. The Conservatives expect the Cabinet will office while their party is in a minority of ninety in the House of Commons. A report prevailed to-day in the lobbies of Parliament, and was generally credited, that Disraeli on Monday will inform the Queen that he cannot form a new cabinet government, and will advise her Majesty to call upon Earl Granville to preside over a provisional Cabinet until July, when a general election for Parliament should be ordered. Gladstone's supporters declare that Disraeli cannot long maintain himself in such position. Disraeli having brought about the government's defeat must take the responsibility. Mr. Bright's friends declare that the task of creating a Cabinet, is to profession an appeal, which is a gratuitous insult, will not be forgotten, will be made to the country. The Ministers decided at their last meeting yesterday evening, to resign, but held a second meeting this forenoon, at which a formal resolution to that effect was drawn up. The moment the result of the division on the Irish University bill was announced, Gladstone never wavered in his determination to resign. Gilpin was to have given notice of his motion for a vote of confidence, but as the ministerial statement was made, but the Premier going immediately, an interrogation was changed that motion, coming when it did, was out of order, and cannot be enlightened, and will have no effect.

*World* Special.]

LONDON, March 13.—Disraeli, while riding through Westminster to-day, was enthusiastically cheered by the populace. Gossip in Parliamentary circles says Conservatives he will, however, probably refuse to take office. The Queen has sent for Earl Granville, who he now endeavoring to form a Cabinet.

*Herald* Special:]

LONDON, March 13.—Disraeli has not accepted office nor definitely declined. He has awaited the arrival of Lord Derby before finally answering. There appears to have been a misunderstanding between the disaffected Liberals and the Tory party. The latter had given out, to secure the greatest amount of opposition for the bill, that its passage would not endanger the question of Tories to offices. Some of the Conservative leaders construed this statement into generals to oppose the bill on the assurance that a Tory Ministry would be impossible. Consequently their leaders, such as Lords Cairns, Carnarvon, Derby and Marquis of Salisbury, resolutely refuse to accept office. The Conservatives party in the House are on the safety and expediency of venturing to govern with Parliament largely hostile on general principles, although in accordance with them on particular measures. Should this continue the Conservatives will maintain that the government stone will probably be invited to continue in office during the session and over an early dissolution. It is more probable that Gladstone's party will reconsider their promises and make an attempt to govern, compelling support, at least through the session by only bringing up necessary business bills and not venturing on any measure involving a difference of principles.

**Affairs in Spain—Defeat of Government Troops by Carlists.**

LONDON, March 13.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Spain via Paris, says Generals Nouvillas has been defeated by the Carlist chieftain Dorregarry, near Pampeluna. The government troops attacked the Carlists on the heights near Mourera, tried to dislodge them, but were forced to retreat. They lost three commissioned officers and twenty privates killed and twenty officers and fifteen men wounded. The Carlist loss was heavy, but the particulars have not been received as yet.

MADRID, March 13.—The next steamer sailing from Cadiz will take five hundred reinforcements for the army in Cuba.

MADRID, March 12.—An express train from Madrid for Castrilla was thrown from the track by Carlists near Villa Franca. While the train was thus disabled the insurgents opened fire and killed the engineer, fireman and five brakemen. The passengers and guards barricaded themselves in a neighboring house, from which they began a fight with pistols and musketry. The Carlists finally took to flight, and a government force shortly afterwards coming upon the scene, pursued the rebels, who fled towards Monte Acosta. *The Imparcial* believes it was led by the Curé of Villa Franca in San Lucas, and destroyed four stations of the railway last Monday.

Socialist disturbances are reported in Estramadura. The restoration of military discipline in Catalonia is difficult. Many soldiers refuse to serve otherwise than as volunteers.

**German Expedition to Africa.**

LONDON, March 13.—The German Geographical Societies propose to send an expedition to explore the western part of Africa, and supplement the discoveries of Dr. Livingstone. A considerable sum of money has been raised to meet the expenses of the undertaking.

**Negotiations for the Evacuation of France by German Troops.**

Herald Special.]

PARIS, March 13.—On Sunday last President Thiers sent a note to Berlin, through Count Von Arnim. In it the French government proposes to complete the payment of the first half of the fourth milliard by the end of April, and the second half by the end of July, and to further pay two hundred and fifty millions and give financial guarantees for the balance, the final evacuation of French territory to begin on the first of September.

VERSAILLES, March 13.—The Assembly to-day adopted the constitutional project reported by the Committee of Thirty. The vote stood: 411 yeas, 234 nays.

**Marine News.**

MOVILLE, March 13.—The steamship Italia, from New York, has arrived.

**European Markets.**

LONDON, March 13, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾, and for account 92¾@92¾. American securities—Sixes of '62, 93¾@93¾; do of '65, 93¼@93¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway 52¾. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £257,000. Tallow sells 46s. Turpentine 42s 6d@43s.

FRANKFORT, March 13.—United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, March 13.—Rentes 56 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9¼d; Orleans 9¼d; sales 12,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. February and March shipments from Savannah or Charleston 9¼d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 7s 6d. Flour 25s 6d@26s. Corn 27s@28s 3d. Beef 75s 6d. Cumberland middles 36s 6d; short rib do 38s 6d. Refined petroleum 1s 6d@1s 6½d.

ANTWERP, March 13.—Refined petroleum 41½ francs.

## FROM MEXICO.

### Reply to England's Demand for Damages in Honduras—Religious Troubles, Growing Out of the Spread of Protestantism—Remarkable Phenomenon—Shower of Quick-silver.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 2.—The Mexican government has made an official answer to the British note, making demand for damages in consequence of raids by Mexicans on British Honduras. In this answer the government says it will do everything in its power to prevent a repitition of those depredations, but refuses to entertain the proposition for damages. The government also hopes England will not invade the territory of Mexico should its demand not be conceded, and declares that the republic has always observed its lawful obligations.

The *Iran El Cinco de Mayo* says the religious agitation is apparently reviving. A short time ago a priest clad in the garb of his order, appeared in the streets and protested against the enforcement of the anti-church law in regard to religious worship. The government has issued a decree declaring that such proceedings must be fully observed. Under its operation Protestantism is making rapid progress throughout the republic. This gives great offence to the Catholic priesthood, who are using every means to prevent its growth and strengthen their hold on the people. The consequence of their efforts has been the occurrence of several deplorable scenes lately. Very recently a crowd of Romanists, excited to insanity by sermons of some priests, made an attack upon a congregation of Protestants worshipping in a church in San Luis. No one was killed, so far as known, but several were injured. The police finally dispersed the rioters. These occurrences bode misfortune in the future, unless the authorities interpose at once and reestablish law and order.

A remarkable phenomenon was witnessed recently in the town of San Ignacio, Sinaloa. There was quite a shower of quick-silver, in the form of mercury falling everywhere and covering plants. The inhabitants collected many drops to preserve as memorials of the occurrence. Specimen samples have been secured for scientific analysis.

## Threatened War Among Officials.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., March 13.—Among the last acts of the lately adjourned Legislature was one detaching the office of Warden of the State Prison from the Lieutenant Governor, one official heretofore discharging both functions. Gov. Bradley and a Board of Prison Commissioners to-day attempting to install the Warden, were refused admittance to the prison by Lieutenant Governor Kinkead, who ordered the guards to fire upon Gov. Bradley's party if they persisted in the attempt to gain possession. The Governor has ordered Gen. Van Bauker, with one field piece and sixty militia, from Virginia, to report to the State Prison to-morrow morning and enforce the law. Lieutenant Governor Denver is said to regard the law as an act of personal hostility to himself, and announces his determination to hold possession until an appeal is had to the Courts.

## President Grant in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—President Grant arrived here this afternoon. He was the guest of Hon. A. E. Borie. This evening a banquet was given in his honor, at the Union League House, by Hon. Wayne McVeigh, at the conclusion of which the President took the train for Washington. The universal impression here among knowing ones is that none thanianding the visit was of a purely social and private nature, it means the selection of a Pennsylvanian for the position of Secretary of the Navy.

## A BOY OF THE PERIOD.

### A Youth Who Would a Lecturing Go—Parental Tyranny—Flight—Return of the Prodigy.

In May last a bright boy, about fifteen years old, made his appearance in Trenton, N. J., and applied to a policeman for lodgings in the City Hall. The marshal saw that he was a bright little fellow, and took good care of him. He gave his name as William Kent, and said his parents were both dead, and that he had not a relative living that he knew of. He had been under the protection of an old man in New York since his infancy, and never remembered seeing his mother. He had followed the vocation of a newsboy, but wanted to get out of New York and engage in some other occupation. The marshal had confidence in his story, and got him a situation in a woolen mill. He met with an accident to his foot and had to leave the place. He soon after went into partnership with another boy in the newspaper carrying business, and thrived, but finally he gave that up and became a solicitor for a magazine published in Trenton. This did not last long. The boy seemed to be desirous of finding out what he was best fitted for, and finally went into a law office as a copyist and commenced the study of law. He was a ready talker, and had given some lectures before Sunday schools. The marshal kept his eye on the boy, and began to suspect that he was not what he represented himself to be. Finally he was convinced of it, and went to New York to see if he could not learn something of the boy's family. He heard of a family who had been mourning the disappearance of a boy ever since the 11th of last May. They had heard nothing from the lost one and supposed that he was dead. The Trenton marshal called upon the family and made known his business. The house was a four story brown-stone front in a fashionable street, and the master of it was a rich lumber merchant. The father and mother told their sorrowful story, and several little children gathered around and listened to the recital with many tears. They had lost a brother, and all supposed to be in great distress. The mother said that her boy had run away from home, as she supposed, because she had forbidden him from making his appearance as a public lecturer, which he was very desirous of doing. This was the key to his identity in the mind of the marshal, and he related that his boy had been lecturing in Trenton. This left little doubt that the young lecturer belonged to that house. The marshal forthwith returned to Trenton and had little difficulty in persuading William Kent to accompany him to New York. William Kent's dark locks, once brown stone front, and the real name of the family was suppressed at their request. There was great rejoicing over the prodigal son, and it is not likely that his mother will forbid him lecturing any more. He paid all his bills in Trenton punctually, and made many friends there. The family forced upon the marshal a valuable present for his interest in the boy and the guardianship he had exercised over him.

## A TWO DOLLAR SWINDLE.

### A Young Man with $2000,000 to Loan—Two Dollars to Advance to Pay for Examining Securities.

[From the Greenville (Pa.) Argus.]

We were shown, on Tuesday, two letters, asking about the responsibility of "J. J. Wells." We have also seen the following advertisement in two Western newspapers, dated respectively, February 17th and 24th.

WANTED.—LOAN.—$200,000 on good security in any of the Northern States. Send description of security, value of property, amount of loan desired, and lowest rate of interest. Address, J. J. Wells, Agent for Mason's estate, Greenville, Mercer, Co., Pa.

We have made diligent search, but fail to find any man answering to the description of J. J. Wells, nor can we find any business man in town who has ever heard of him, though a large sum obtained from ores that are now looked upon in most American mining districts as nearly worthless. This company, since the establishment of its smelting works, has succeeded from its selected ores 8,000,000 pounds of copper, but its operations are necessarily limited by the necessity of selecting and dressing its matchless ores. The process is a slow one, the method, which is in itself exceedingly ingenious and simple, and is also directly in the path of metallurgical improvement, there is every reason to expect still greater results from the famous and interesting mines of Ducktown.

**Color-Blindness.**

An instrument has been invented in Germany for testing color-blindness. It consists of a rotating apparatus, which moves a disk whose center is a circle, one-half black and the other white; outside of this is a ring half red and half green, then another ring of violet and red, then the outside ring of violet and green. When rapidly rotated the center appears to be colorless, or a neutral gray, or white mixed. To a green-blind person the middle ring will appear gray, that being the result of a mixture of violet and red. The outer ring will appear gray to the red-blind patient, and the inner gray to the violet-blind. By the use of this most ingenious instrument, it is stated, the most intricate problem, a simultaneously examined for one or more kinds of color-blindness.

## CITY MATTERS.

### WANTED.

An experienced solicitor for this paper. Apply at counting room.

**Letters Held for Postage,**

March 13, 1873.

| | Cents |
|---|---|
| Fisher, Miss Lizzy, Wilkinsburg, Pa. | 3 |
| Hall, Miss Mary | 3 |
| Meagher, Rev. Martin, Sinongo, N. Y. | 3 |
| Mosley, Pembroke, Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Va. | 2 |

**What One Steamer Has Done.**

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* publishes some interesting statistics in regard to the value of an iron steamer, called the Merchant, which has been running on the Lakes since 1862. It seems that, during the ten seasons in which the Merchant has been in commission, she traveled 305,000 miles, and transported 1,000,000 bound freight aggregating 50,000 tons, and an East-bound freight aggregating 125,161 tons, both valued at $3,000,000. The owner's gross receipts for the time above specified were $634,035, and her expenses amounted to only seventy-four per cent. of her gross earnings.

THE Germans are still behind the French in the supply of the American market. The total shipments of German goods to American ports last year amounted in value to $37,000,000, while the exports from Paris alone to this country reached $60,000,000—a difference of $23,000,000 from the whole of France. The reasons of this difference are obvious. The finer fabrics of French production, and the fancy articles which Paris only can furnish, are always in demand here, and the German empire cannot yet compete with its conquered neighbor in these branches of trade.

THE Milwaukee, (Wisconsin) *Sentinel*, one of the most sterling and enterprising Republican journals of the Northwest, has substituted the quarto for the folio form of publication. The *Sentinel* is a credit to the city and State in which it is published, and we wish it the unlimited prosperity which its fidelity and fearlessness in the cause of good government and sound morality ought to secure.

IN 1861, overcome by the disasters attending the outbreak of civil war in this country, the dry goods firm of George B. Grinnell & Co., of New York city failed and compromised with their creditors. Being very successful in business subsequently, Mr. Grinnell recently sent checks to all his creditors for the full amount of the principal unpaid and interest for twelve years.

**ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.**

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, O., March 13.—River fifteen feet six inches and rising. Arrived—Allegheny, Pittsburgh; Andes, Wheeling; Brill, Pittsburgh; Emperor, St. Louis. Departed—Brill, Nashville. The Camelia arrived from the Tennessee last night.

**Evansville.**

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 13.—Clear and mild. Mercury 62 in the shade. River very slowly rising. List—Up—John Kilgour, Arkansas Belle, Fayette and Rover and barges. Down—Morning Star, Mary Ament and Bowling Green, generally well loaded. Business dull.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 13.—The river has been eight inches and still rising, with SIX feet eight inches in the canal and four feet eight inches in the chute. Business very brisk. Weather clear and pleasant. Arrived—Charley, Cincinnati and Henry Probasco, Pittsburgh; Lookout and barges, Pomeroy; Brill, Pittsburgh; Coal City, New Orleans. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Camelia, Tennessee river; Henry Probasco, Memphis; Brill, Nashville; Coal City, Pittsburgh.

**Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 13.—River falling slowly, with 5 feet 3 inches on the falls. Weather fair and moderate. Arrived—Ada Bethman, Evansville. Departed—John S. Brandsford, Upper Cumberland; Ada Bethman, Evansville.

**Cairo.**

CAIRO, ILL., March 12.—Arrived—Richmond, St. Louis; Alvarado, Memphis; W. Garrett, Cincinnati; Carrie Kountz, St. Louis; Grand Tower, St. Louis; Ben Franklin, Memphis; Hope, New Orleans; Colorado, St. Louis; J. W. Garrett, New Orleans; Kellogg, New Orleans; C. W. Kountz, New Orleans; Varuna, Memphis; Brill, Pittsburgh. One foot. Weather clear and warm.

**St Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 13.—Arrived—Atlantic, New Orleans; Belle of Shreveport, Shreveport; Alice, Ouachita; Ben Franklin, Memphis; Hope, Memphis. Departed—Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Ironsides, Ohio river; Clinton, Memphis; Ames and Mohawk, Cincinnati; Brill, Pittsburgh; Ohio, Ohio river. River rising steadily. Clear and warm.

**Memphis.**

MEMPHIS, March 13.—Clear and pleasant. The river fell two feet. Arrived—Westwind, Arkansas river; Pat Osborne, White river. Departed—Chas. Hoffman, Jos. B. Maude, Thompson Dean and H. C. Yaeger, New Orleans; Belle, Baton Rouge; Susie Silver, Belfast, Mary Forsythe and City of Chester, St. Louis; Lawrence, Cincinnati.

**Little Rock.**

LITTLE ROCK, March 13.—Clear and pleasant. River three feet six inches and falling in the channel. Arrived—Emilie LaBarge and Mary Boyd, below. Departed—Jno. Howard, New Orleans; Mary Miller, Cincinnati; Fort Gibson, Fort Smith; Clarksville, Memphis.

**Vicksburg.**

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 12.—Down—City of Alton, Monongahela and Capital City. Up—James Howard. Clear but cool. River rising.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Arrived—Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati; Ben Franklin, Cairo. Departed—Asaka, Mary House and Lonsdale, Cincinnati. Clear and pleasant.

**Baltimore Live Stock Market.**

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Cattle—Best quality generally very best on sale to-day 6¾@7c; medium or good, rated first quality 5¾@6¾c; receipts 1,250 head; fair to fair Hogs in fair demand and market closed steady at 7¼@7½c; receipts 1,100 head; Sheep very dull and 50c lower; market closed with a downward tendency at 4¾@5¾c; receipts 3,341 head.

**Chicago Live Stock Market.**

CHICAGO, March 13.—Cattle—Receipts 2,416 head; market dull and heavy; shipping steers generally lower; sales of fair to choice steers at $4 85@6 00; stockers $3@4 12; shipments 1,560 head. Hogs—Receipts 9,650 head; market active and firm and higher; range $4 50@5 30; most of sales at $5@5 10; shipments 6,263 head.

**New Orleans Market.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Pork quiet at $17. Bacon firm at 7½@8½c. Hams 14@14½c. Lard firmer at 8¾@9c; keg 9¾@10c. Other articles unchanged.

## PROBABLE PIRACY.

### A Massachusetts Captain, his Wife, Child and Officers Believed to Have Been Murdered.

[From the Boston Post, 25th.]

Were it possible for the sea to give up its dead, what horrifying developments would follow, in many cases where least expected. It is now believed that the fine brig Mary Celeste, of about 225 tons, commanded by Capt. Benjamin Briggs, of Marion, Mass., was seized by pirates in the latter part of November, and that after murdering the captain, his wife, child and officers, the vessel was abandoned near the Western Islands, where the miscreants are supposed to have landed. The brig left New York on the 17th of November for Genoa with a cargo of alcohol, and is said to have had a crew consisting mostly of foreigners. The theory now is, that some of the men probably obtained access to the cargo, and were thus stimulated to the desperate deed. The Mary Celeste was fallen in with by the British brig Del Gratia, Capt. Morehouse, who left New York about the middle of November. The hull of the Celeste was found in good condition, and safely towed into Gibraltar, where she has since remained. The mansion in which many things were found on board, (including ladies' apparel, etc.,) led, with other circumstances, to the opinion of wrong and outrage, which has by no means died out. One of the latest letters from Gibraltar, received in Boston, says: "The Vice-Admiralty Court sat yesterday, and will sit again to-morrow. The cargo of the brig has been claimed. The general opinion is, that there has been foul play on board, as spots of blood on the blade of a sword, on the cabin and on the rails, with a sharp cut on the bulwarks, indicate force or violence having been used, but how or by whom is the question." Soon after the vessel was picked up, it was considered possible that a collision could have taken place. Had this been the case, and the brig's crew been all drowned, they would have been landed long ere this. We trust that if any of New England's shipmasters can give any information or hint of strange boats or seamen landing at any of the islands during the past ninety days, that they will see the importance thereof.

### Wet Treatment of Copper in Tennessee.

[From the Engineering and Mining Journal.]

The Union Consolidated Copper Company of East Tennessee have for some time been experimenting with the Monnier process for the wet extraction of copper. After an examination of the results of treatment in the works of Messrs. Watson & Clark, of Philadelphia, they erected such works as were necessary for a trial, and made a practical test of their own ores by this method. Their conclusion was, that ore averaging four per cent. of the latter rate of wages and fuel in Tennessee, be reduced for about six and three fourths cents per pound of copper. Allowing for all contingencies, the manufacture of copper by this process at one half cents a pound. This includes the cost of treating the ores under six per cent. a very important point at the Tennessee mines. The possibility of treating ores of a lower percentage of copper, and the consequent great extraction of large amounts previously left standing in the mines. The treatment of rich and poor ores together will, of course, reduce the proportionate cost per pound of copper, which, we are informed, is not expected to rise above five cents.

These mines possess an almost unlimited amount of iron pyrites, and if it be found by the process the cost of mining and smelting can be reduced to twelve and one half cents a pound, the extraction of copper will be very much increased. We understand that the Union Co. is well and other distinguished gentlemen of Massachusetts, who educated the children of Massa. He has of late years been teaching school in Liberia, country, the inhabitants and resources. His letters, therefore, are instructive and entertaining. He will leave for home in a few days.

## TAXPAYERS' UNION.

### Opposition to the New Charter—Strong Speeches and Resolutions—A Call to the Unconverted.

The Taxpayers' Union of the old Sixth ward met last evening at the Franklin Street School House, and there was a fair attendance.

The first business called after the minutes of the previous meeting were disposed of, was the appointment of the Executive Committee. At the suggestion of Captain Ward it was postponed for the present.

Captain Ward had read an article reflecting upon the Water Commission regarding their contract for the new engines. After this motions complimentary to the press were made and adopted, when Mr. Sackett, a well known reformer, was called upon for a speech, and the gentleman at once presented the following:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this society, the first Taxpayers' Union of the city of Pittsburgh, that the proposed charter of the city of Pittsburgh, gotten up and published without her authority by ring politicians, who have axes of their own to grind, would greatly increase taxation, and in many points defective and unworthy of adoption.

Also, a resolution requesting the members of the Legislature to use all honorable means to defeat the charter.

Mr. Sackett then proceeded to address the meeting at length, in which he severely criticized the endeavors to effect further consolidation. He objected to consolidation against the wishes of the people, and to annexing territory yet "in the woods," and making the small city for the improvements. Millions of dollars were thus expended, solely to advance real estate in the outlying districts. The speaker said yesterday, and will sit again to-morrow. The cargo of the brig has been claimed. The general opinion is, that there has been foul play on board, as spots of blood on the blade of a sword, on the cabin and on the rails, with a sharp cut on the bulwarks, indicate force or violence having been used, but how or by whom is the question." Soon after the vessel was picked up, it was considered possible that a collision could have taken place. Had this been the case, and the brig's crew been all drowned, they would have been landed long ere this. We trust that if any of New England's shipmasters can give any information or hint of strange boats or seamen landing at any of the islands during the past ninety days, that they will see the importance thereof.

A motion to that effect was carried.

On motion, the reporters of the press present were requested to co-operate in this general movement.

Mr. Martin thought it would be well to invite all persons opposed to the corrupt practices of city officials to co-operate in this general movement.

The President explained that the preamble and constitution embraced an invitation of this very nature.

Captain Ward was decidedly of the opinion that the people of the city wards should be Executive Committee: capt. Wm. Ward, C. Martin, A. Kelley, James Dalzell and D. Fulton